BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1822. [NUMBER 1565.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

20TH OF AUGUST 1822.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has received from the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil Servants in their proficiency in the Country Languages, a report pronouncing the undermentioned Gentlemen qualified for the discharge of the duties of the Public Service.

Mr. J. H Farquharson,
who arrived on the 17th April 1821.
Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, .. ditto ditto,
Mr. William Willes, .. 10th May do.
Mr. E. Montgomerie, .. 10th June do.
Mr. P. W. Legeyt, ... 31st Oct. do.
Mr. Arthur Steele, ... 17th May 1822.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Government.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE
On WEDNESDAY the 28th inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY OLD MARINE STORES and WATER CASKS returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers, Boats &c. Further particulars, and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid immediately by the purchasers and the articles to be cleared away and paid for on, or before the 10th day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

By Order of the Marine Board,

R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

and to any body who knows the wonder- [illegible] it may appear

MARINE STORES OFFICE,
17th August 1822.

Freight and Passage
FOR
MAURITIUS
THE SHIP
SYDONIE,
CAPTAIN REVIERE,

WILL sail for Mauritius by the 20th or 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to JAHANGHEER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 22d August 1822.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds of Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Now in the Press
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
A TRUE AND CIRCUMSTANCIAL
NARRATIVE
OF THE
Shipwreck
OF THE LATE FREE TRADER
BLENDEN HALL
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GREIG,
On the Island Inaccessible,
TOGETHER WITH
A GENERAL AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT
OF THE
Hardships and Privations
OF THE SURVIVORS
DURING A RESIDENCE OF FOUR MONTHS
On that desolate and barren Island,
AND TWO ON THE ISLAND OF
TRISTAN DE ACCUNHA:
BY PASSENGER.

Price to Subscribers, ... Rs. 2 2 00
Non Subscribers, ... " 3 0 00

Subscriptions to the above work received by Messrs. BAXTER and Co., Messrs. KEMPT and Co., and at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

FOR SALE
A FEW COPIES OF
Hamilton's Description
OF HINDUSTAN
AND THE
ADJACENT COUNTRIES,
IN 2 VOLUMES 4to
AT 45 RUPEES EACH,
ENQUIRE AT
MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
Bombay 24th August 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
And His Majesty having been further pleased to command, that this especial mark of
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR,
THE NEAT AND MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Captain J. Mack,
OF THE H. C. MARINE,
DECEASED,

AT his late Residence, immediately adjoining to the Police office in the Fort.

Comprising—Modern Plate, Plated-ware, Queens & Glass ware, Handsome Bureaus and Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Oil Floor-Cloths, Wine, Beer, &c. &c. The property may be viewed any day, except Sunday.

Sale to commence each day at 11 forenoon.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Bombay, 24th August 1822.

HOUSE
AND
GROUND,
FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL DISPOSE OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
OF
WEDNESDAY the 11th of September next,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

By Order of the Executors,
OF THE LATE
William Milburn Esq.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.

10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the lot is knocked down—The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance. Other conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, August 23th 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
On WEDNESDAY the 11th September next
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Wm. MILBURN Esq.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON THE BEACH
BACK BAY,
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queensware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

ALSO

Commons, and assert that which was [illegible] untrue. He asserted it, too, in a place where he

three Horses—if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay August 24th 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
AT THEIR ROOMS
(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency)
A FASHIONABLE
NEW BRASS MOUNTED
CURRICLE,
SENT OUT TO ORDER

PAINTED a rich Brown, with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.

PRICE Rs. 2500.

Bombay 2d August 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON,
FOUR FRESH
HORSES
FROM THE GULPH OF PERSIA,
AT THE STABLE
Situate at the Back of the Office of the late
WM. MILBURN Esq.
VIZ.

			Hand In.
One Iron Grey Horse	standing about		13 2
One White	Do.	Do.	Do.
One Light Bay	Do.	Do.	13 3
One Dark	Do.	Do.	14

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
TO THE ESTATE,
ALSO
A Bengal built Buggy, with Patent Axle-tree, Horse and Harness.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT
790 BALES OF REPACKED
AND
25 BALES SCREWED
COTTON,
WILL BE SOLD
AT THE APOLLO SCREWS
BY
KEMPT AND CO.
ON WEDNESDAY the 28th Instant,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
OF THE LATE
Wm. Milburn Esq.
TO CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING,

567 Bales Dollara and Jumbooseer Toomil Cotton,..... } Purchased by Messrs. Gilder De Souza and Co.
22 Ditto Surat Do.. }
201 Ditto Company's Cotton, Europe Market.
25 Ditto Screwed, Surat.

To be sold in lots of 50 Bales each: Terms of sale—Cash, and to be cleared away within 3 days of the sale.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

BOW-STREET.

ખબર•ફીમ્ંાથી•આપીએયજે•૩૬ની• ગાંશડી ૭૬૦) કાચી•બાંધેલી•તથા•૩૬ ની•ગાંશડી ૨૫) પાકી•બાંધેલી• તારી ખ ૨૮ મી•આપે•મફીનાંની•બુધવારને દને•પાલવાના•બ૨શકુમો•ફેમપટની• કું મપનીવાલા• મરનાર • મી• કૂલીઅમ• મીલબરનનાં•વકીલોના•હોકમથી•વેચશે તેહની•વીગત *

૫૬૭ ગાંશડી•ધોબા રા•તથા•જમ્બુ શરી•ટુમેલ ના•૩૬ના * ૨૨ ગાંશડી•શુર તી•ટુમેલની	એ•ગાંશડીઓ• મીશીઅરશ•ગીલડ ર•ડી•શીજારની•કું મપનીએ•ખરીદ• કીધેલીછે *

!૨૦૧ ગોંશડી·ઝમપનીનો·૩ઉ્ન્ મેલાતનાં·બરની *

૨૫ ગોંશડી શ્યુરતી·૩ઉ્નો·પાઝી·બાંધેલી *

એ·ગોંશડીઓમેથી પણ ગોંશડીનો·લાટ·એઝ·ઝરીને·વેચશે·અને·કેને·વેચવાની·મોલી·એજે·રોઝડાંનાંણાં·ભરીને વેચેઆપછે·દીન ૩ મો·ઉચકીનાએ *

તા· ૨૪ મી·આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY the 31st instant,

TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS,

THE FOLLOWING.

A QUANTITY of SHIRAUZ and MADEIRA in Pipes.

And a considerable quantity of Madeira in Bottles.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

SHIP FOR SALE.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS

OF THE LATE

Wm. MILBURN Esq.,

On SATURDAY the 21st of Sept.

AT 3 IN THE AFTERNOON,

AT THEIR ROOMS

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

THE GOOD SHIP

ELIZA,

CAPTAIN J. G. FRITH,

AS lately arrived from the Isle of France; burthen 165 tons, built in Cochin in 1817, coppered and sheathed in Bombay Dock in 1820. A list of her stores may be seen at the office of the late Wm. MILBURN Esq., and at KEMPT and Co.'s Auction Room.

N. B. Conditions of Sale will be made known at the time of Sale, and on application to KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

વાંકાણ·વેચવાનુછે

ઝેમઝટની·કુમપનીવાલા·મરનાર·મી શાતર·ખીલી અમ·મીલબરનનાં·વઝીલ· લોઝોનાં·કુઝમથી· શનીશરવારનાં·દંને· તારીખ ૨૧ મી·આવતા·શપતેમબર·મ હીનામાં·બપોરનાં·ઝલાઝ ૩ કુપર·જો· ઝદાચ·ખેરમેલે·નહી·વેચાશેતો·ઝેમપટની કુમપનીની·કુઝાનમાં·જાહેર· લીલં ઉ· ઝરીને·વેચશે *

એ·શાકુ·વાંકાણ·એઝ·નાંમે·છલીઆ· ઝપતાંન—તી—જી—ઝરીઠ·કુમણાં·શ્રી· મોરીશથી·આવેલુછે·અને·એ·વાંકાણ· શ્રી·ઝોચી·મધે·સંને ૧૮૧૭ માં·બંધાએ લુછે—એનુ·લરત·આશરે ૧૬૫ ટનનુછે —એની·તાંબાંની·ઝરાડ·શ્રી·મુંબઇની ગોડીમાં·સંને ૧૮૨૦ માં·ઝાંધેલીછે— એનાં·શાંમાંનની·ટીપ·જોવી·હોએતો·મ રનાર·મીશાતર·વીલી અમ·મીલબરનની હાજરીશમાં·અથવા·ઝેમપટની·કુમપની ની·લીલાંની·કુઝાનમાં·ગએઆથી·દે ખાડશે *

એનાં·વેચાંણની·ગોલી·વેચતી·વખ તે·ઝેમપટની·કુમપની·વાલાને·પુછેઆ થી·આલંમ·પડશે *

તા· ૨૪ મી·આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

Mr: John Mitchell

COACH BUILDER

HAS FOR SALE,

On Commission,

A HANDSOME second hand Barouch built by Dykes and Company, Calcutta, to run with one or two horses; And neat Shigrampo; also an elegant new Chariot of his own building, which he will sell or exchange as may suit the convenience of any gentlemen in want of the Chariot.

He has also two second hand Curricles for sale on reasonable terms for ready money.

J. M. has the pleasure to inform the public, he has received per ship Medina a few sets of rich Chariot lace, and a quantity of very superior Morocco leather, which he has for sale.

Baboola, 16th August 1822.

AUCTION SALE

On THURSDAY next,

AT

Messrs. Baxter & Co.'s Room.

CONSISTING of the remaining lots of fine Old L. P. Madeira, Sherry, Port and Claret Wines; with Hodgson's Pale Ale well up in bottle. Also, if not previously disposed of,

An English built Phaeton, with a pair of remarkably fine Arab Horses and brass mounted Harness; after which, several saddle and Buggy Horses.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements.

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,

BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.

In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT A SALE BY AUCTION

WILL TAKE PLACE

On MONDAY the 26th instant,

ON THE

BOMBAY GREEN,

OF

SUNDRY DAMAGED GOODS belonging to Premjee Purshotumdas, landed from on board the Lord Castlereagh, and sold on account of the underwriters; the Goods consist of the following articles: —

Rhubarb,
Salt Petre, and
Coffee,

Bombay 23d August 1822.

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપીએચજે આવતા·શોમવારનાં·દંને·તા· ૨૬ મી આએ·મઈનાંતીએ·શ્રી·મુંબઇનાં·જઝા

આગલ·પેરમજી·પરશોતંમદાશનો·પરચુ ટણ·કેઝલ·લખેલો·દામીજ·થએલો·માલ· વાંકાણ·એઝ·નાંમે·લારડ·ઝેઆશતલરે· કુપરથી·કુતરેઓછે·તે·જાકેર·લીલાંકુ· ઝરીને·બીજાવાલાઓને·કશાળે·વેચશે *

તે·માલની·વીગત

રોઝીબારઝ *

શ્યુરોખાર *

ખુન·અગાર (ઝારી) *

તા· ૨૩ મી·આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Forbes and Co.

SOME GRUAU LA ROSE, and CHATEAU MARGAUX, CLARET, of superior quality and high flavour, imported from Bordeaux direct to Calcutta, and brought round from thence in the Thetis, which may be had in Cases containing one dozen each, the former at Rupees 25, and the latter at Rupees 20 per dozen.

Bombay 10th August 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS,

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES AND *LIQUORS,*

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ANPOORNABOYEN, of the late PANDOYE, widow of SAMSETT, having bao RANG BHICCAJEE RUSTOMJI gained with bay, Parsee, for the purchase &, c situate without the Fort in Ben in the neighbourhood of the H one *Cassinath Gunput Bhandaree* said *Bhiccajee Rustomjee Parsee* person or persons having any c demand on the said House, are to make the same known to t BHICCAJEE RUSTOMJEE, chaser thereof, within 14 days fr date hereof, or else they will be pre therein.—*Dated 21st August* 1822

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT GOOLAM MAHOMED bin BAPPOO FUCKROODIN Palliankur, inhabitant of this place, has this day contracted with SALLOJEE BHYERJEE, Mat-maker, to dispose of his dwelling House, covered with tyles, with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls at Chinch Bunder, containing 120 feet in length and 24 feet in breadth, in the neighbourhood of Mahomed Sallay Dawoodjee and Dossabhoy Dhunjee Banian; if any person or persons have any interest, claims, or demands on the said premises, he, she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 24th August 1822.

શ્રી

ખાણીજ ચેઘર ચેતો

ચૌદીએ ગુન્નમ નઘમઘ ઘીન ચપુ મનસ્ઘીન મધ્યાનમર ઘ ઝુપસ્તી ઊઘંઈ યાઇન્યાની ય ઝધે પોયાચે ધન ગ્રેન્નગી ઘઘેત ભન્નેગી મઘેરગી ઘીસ્ડ યાધ ધીમત ઘીજ્ઞિ કધેઘે ઘર ગ્રેવ મઘેન ચીચ ઘંચમપન કધેયા ચે ગ્રેધ ૧૨૦ ફુગીનંઘી પરંગી ૨૪ ફુગી ઘેઘે યાચે શામગી મ ઘમઘગઝે ગધીઘગી પ ડોગ ખ્યા ઈ ઈધગીધગી ઘઘે યા ધમ્મપ ન ગ્રેપાગ ખ્યાગ પ ઘપ પ ચે પે ધકધ્યાધ ત્યા ગ્રેન્નચી ધય પાઝીધ ૧૪ ધીપધ ઈ ઘર ચે પાધ યાધ મધીર મમપે ન ગ્રે ધ્યાધ ત્યા ગ્રેન્નચે ઘરઘેમ ઘઘે ધકધ્યાધ મઝીઘ મરપાધ મ ણી તાગીઝ ૨૪ ધગષ્ટ ધ ન ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUNBAR, Commanding 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, having taken charge of the Effects of the late CORNET SPENCER of the same Regiment, has, after payment of Regimental debts, servants' wages, &c. &c. remitted the balance amounting to Rupees 1927-1-54 (one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven rupees, one quarter and fifty four reas) to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

Bombay, 24th August 1822.

FOR SALE,

at the Bombay Courier Office,

[redacted]

ge,

YAN,

Y.

paid for

1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

FOR SALE

SIX VERY HIGH CAST

GREY HOUNDS,

TO BE SEEN AT

CAPTAIN J. F. LONGLAND'S

HOUSE

IN NISBETT LANE.

Bombay, 24th August 1822.

Humphreys and Young

CABINET MAKERS

AND

UPHOLSTERERS

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Furniture and Commission WAREHOUSE

BAKE-HOUSE LANE.

A VARIETY of Mahogany, Blackwood, and Jack-wood Furniture.

ALSO,

Billiard Tables, and Billiard Cloth, Billiard Balls, Chintz for Furniture, Morocco Leather, Painted Floor Cloth of large dimensions, Rolls of ditto for staircases &c. handsome Cut Glass Sugar Basons, Ink and Sand bottles, Brass and Ironmongery, consisting of Brass Door Locks with handsome Knob handles, Do. do. with Ring handles, Brass and Iron Bolts from 30 to 36 Inches long with short ones to match for the bottom of doors, Brass Butt and H. Hinges, a great variety of handsome Castors, and Gilt Ornaments for Furniture, Bramah's and Turner's Patent Locks of various kinds, a variety of Flush Handles for Camp Drawers and writing Desks.

ALSO

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

TWO HANDSOME CABINET

PIANO FORTES

BY STODDARD.

Ladies' Cheval Dressing Glasses, with handsome sliding sconces, and without Ditto.

Toilet Glasses of Sizes.

Bird Organs.

Japanned Tin Boxes, containing each an useful assortment of Stationery.

1 Chemical Chest from Dr. Reed.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

FOUR handsome silver CURRY DISHES, complete in three pieces each, making 12 silver Dishes; made to order in Calcutta last year, by Hamilton and Co.—Further particulars may be known on application at their shop.

Bombay 24th August 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of CORNET THOMAS SPENCER, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, August 21st 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of FREDERICK WALKER, formerly a Lieutenant in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this [illegible] deceased, having been granted by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, August 19th 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of SHAIK AHMED MUEDENBA ROYCE, late of Bombay, Mahomed Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to SARRAH BEBEE of the same place, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the widow of the deceased—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 14th August 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Lieutenant THOMAS LECHMERE, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, August 19th 1822.

BOMBAY RACES

1823.

FIRST DAY,

TUESDAY THE 7TH JANUARY 1823.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 20 Gold Mohurs each for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate Purse Match or Sweepstakes: *heats two miles.* Weight for age Byculla Standard. The horses to be bona fide the property of subscribers, and the stakes to be open till the 1st November 1822. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. There are already Six subscribers.

A PLATE of £50 from the Fund and of 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab horses weight for inches, 14 hands carrying nine stone. Heats 1½ mile.

SECOND DAY,

FRIDAY THE 10TH JANUARY 1823.

THE GYKWAR CUP, value 200 Guineas, for Arab Horses that have never *won* Purse Plate Match or Sweepstakes: *Heats 2 Miles*; 9 *Stone*. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

A COLTS' Sweepstakes, of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for all Arab Colts that have never started for Plate Purse Match or Sweepstakes, *Heats 1½ Mile.* Weight for age Byculla Standard. The Colts to be bona fide the property of subscribers and the stakes to be open till the 1st November 1822. Fillies and Geldings allowed 3lbs. There are already Seven subscribers.

THIRD DAY,

TUESDAY 14TH JANUARY 1823.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of £100 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each subscriber, for all Arab Horses: Heats two Miles. Weight for age Byculla Standard. The winner of one race on any course to carry 5lbs. extra, of two Races 7lbs. and of more than two 10lbs. extra.

THE FORBES'S STAKES, of £100 from the fund and ten Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone. English Horses carrying 12lbs. extra. Three miles.

FOURTH DAY,

FRIDAY 17TH JANUARY 1823.

A PLATE of Rs. 600 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses; *Heats 1½ Mile;* weight for age and inches.

THE MALET STAKES of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8st. 4lbs. Three miles.

[illegible] DAY,

[illegible] 1823.

[illegible]LORS' [illegible] 5 Gold [illegible]r all Arab [illegible]*ats 2½ Miles.* [illegible] on any course to carry 5lbs extra, of two 7lbs. and of more than two 10lbs. extra.

THE BYCULLA PLATE of £100 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age. Byculla Standard. *Heats one Mile.*

SIXTH AND LAST DAY,

FRIDAY 24TH JANUARY 1823.

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP value 100 Guineas, (according to its terms*) for all Horses carring 9 stone. *Heats 2 Miles.*

A PLATE for the beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of 400 Rupees from the fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each; to be handicapped by the stewards. *One two mile heat.*

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* In addition to the notice of two months, required by the existing Regulations, to be given to the holder of the Bombay Turf Cup by the person first challenging; it has been resolved, as a standing rule, that no person shall be allowed to enter a Horse for the Cup who does not notify to the Secretary of the club his intention to run for it, on or before 5 o'Clock P M. of the Saturday immediately preceding the first day's Running of each season.

Horses will not be permitted to run as Colts unless they have a Colt's tooth in their head on the 15th of December next; on which day, a Committee will attend at the Race Stand, to examine such as may be offered—After that date, a Certificate from the Stewards of the Meeting to the above effect, will alone entitled them to be considered Colts, unless the Colt's tooth remain when the horses are entered.

Horses walking over the Course for any of the Plates given by the Fund, shall be entitled to only half the value.

One Gold Mohur to be paid by every Horse, Mare or Gelding, as entrance for any Cup, Plate, Match or sweepstakes, in addition to such as are specified above, and to go to the Fund.

None but subscribers are allowed to enter horses.

The decision of the stewards to be final.

Published by order of the Turf Club,

22d of August 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH AUGUST 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council being satisfied of the great expenses to which the officers of the 65th Regiment have on recent occasions been exposed, is pleased to direct that a donation of three months batta be issued to those officers previous to their embarkation for Europe.

Bombay Castle 7th August 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England to Lieut. Colonel J. Cunningham, commanding the troops in Candeish, on account of his private affairs.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council takes advantage of this occasion to acknowledge the merits of Colonel Cunningham in forming the auxiliary horse and bringing that extensive body to the high state of discipline and efficiency to which it had attained. The Governor in Council entertains a high sense of the services of Lieut. Colonel Cunningham & of the zeal and gallantry displayed by him in all occasions.

Bombay Castle 8th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Geo. Taylor of the 2d Regt. N. I. to the situation of Fort Adjutant at Ahmednugger, vice Satherland promoted to Captain of a Company: date of appointment 1st August 1822.

Bombay Castle 10th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the duties of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department be executed by Mr. Farish during the absence of the Chief Secretary, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle 12th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hospital Storekeeper to be an Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at the presidency.

Bombay Castle 14th Aug. 1822.

In consequence of the death of Major General William Atkins of the Engineers on the 26th ultimo without having taken charge of the office of Chief Engineer, Lieut. Colonel W. Brooks will, as senior officer of that corps in India, continue to discharge the duties of his original appointment.

Bombay Castle 17th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Colonel Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, to proceed to sea on furlough on sick certificate for a period of nine months from the date of his embarkation.

The Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores will act during Lieut. Colonel Hodgson's absence.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 8th December 1819.

2d. Having had under our own consideration several instances in which donations have been granted to King's Regiments quitting India, we have resolved to instruct our several Governments to refrain from making any such grant hereafter.

3d. It is, therefore, our positive order that you do not, upon any plea whatsoever, authorize the grant of a donation to any Regiment quitting your Presidency, but that, if any circumstances of a peculiar nature shall appear to recommend a Regiment so situated to pecuniary consideration, you will submit the circumstances of the case to our decision.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel Edwards of the 8th Regt. N. I. to the command of Candeish vacated by the departure to Europe of Lieut. Colonel Cuningham.

Bombay Castle 19th August 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Lieut. J. Campbell, 1st | 2d, Lieut. J. Swanson, 2d | 10th, and Lieut. G. P. LeMessurier, 1st | 7th, be attached to the Survey department in the Deccan.

The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Commissions be assigned to them severally from the dates specified opposite their names.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

	Date of Rank.
Colin Mactavish,	7th May 1821,
John Maclennan,	do. do. do.
William Law,	do. do. do.
John Patch,	do. do. do.
Robert Liddel,	do. do. do.
Charles Scott,	12th do. do.
Patrick Macdonell, M. D.	6th June do.
William Erskine,	do. do. do.
Archibald Graham,	do. do. do.
James Burnes,	do. do. do.
Ralph Ouseley,	24th Augt. do.
Alexander John Robertson, M. D.	do. do. do.
Benjamin Phillipson,	14th Sept. do.
Granville Griffith,	do. do. do.

The smallness of the numbers requiring to be so provided, and other causes influencing that station, making the customary allowance of nine pence sterling per day insufficient for the nourishment and cleanliness of European Military Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement in the fortress of Ahmednuggur, The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant from the 1st May last (the commencement of the official year) an additional monthly sum of six Rupees to the Fort Sergeant who has charge of such prisoners, for the payments of a Cook and water Carrier.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1822.

The following allowances are fixed for the situation of Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of pensions in the Southern Concan, constituted in General Order of 1st Instant;—Salary-four Rupees per day.—Horse allowance for one Horse—Additional batta and tentage.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor reached Poona on the evening of the 19th instant.

We have continued our extracts from the latest papers received from England per Katherine Stuart Forbes. The papers from the sister presidencies received during the last week contain nothing very interesting.

We have been kindly favored with the following very interesting account of a new religious sect which seems to be making many proselytes.

" DHUNDOOKA 9TH JANUARY 1822.

Memorandum respecting a Sect lately introduced by a person calling himself Swamee Naraen.

This sect is represented as having its rise from Odhow, to whom the charge of the human race was delivered by Christna when he left this world; but the first actual appearance of it in Guzerat was upwards of one hundred years ago, when Brimcharee called Gopal began to preach his new doctrines at Gopnath Mahadeo in the district of Valak in Goilwar.

His successor Atmanund became a Sy[illegible] by which the person is understood to la[illegible] the observances of cast, and devote hi[illegible] tirely to the service of the Deity. Nir[illegible] the God worshipped, and an image of [illegible] mitted, as by other Hindoos.

The grand principle of the system [illegible] that the souls of all mankind are e[illegible] tions of Cast are observed by hi[illegible] they are told, that these tramme[illegible] poreal and will all be left behi[illegible] dies; and the souls freed from [illegible] the rewards or punishment of [illegible] life, without any regard to [illegible] their bodies may have belong[illegible]

The principal observance[illegible] tinence from what are repre[illegible] setting sins of the flesh, i[illegible] spirituous liquors, eating f[illegible] nection with other than [illegible]

[redacted]s votaries are sometimes indulged with what [redacted] call a Sumadhee, in which the spirit is said [redacted]eave the body, and to be transported to [redacted] blissful regions their imaginations are [redacted]ght to expect after death; and during the [redacted]iods of its absence, no wound or infliction [redacted]duces the slightest effect, or pain, the trunk [redacted]epresented to be perfectly senseless, and af- [redacted] its return, the favoured person gives lively descriptions of what he has seen, generally abundance of gold and jewels, with palaces &c. according to the fertility of his imagination.

A multitude of minor observances are also prescribed. Those who become Fakeers receive a name, and are instructed to submit to any ill usage without resistance, or without allowing the slightest resentment to remain on their minds; they are to forswear all worldly goods and all the concerns of this world, they are not even to possess any article made of a metal, except a needle to sew their clothes and a knife to mend their pen for writing holy works; they are not to see, nor to think of a woman: if they do see one so as to distinguish her as such, if the idea of a woman comes into their minds, or if they touch one, they must fast for that day.

The followers, or those merely converted, are not enjoined to such strict observances; they are (besides the four great sins) to abstain from lying and to speak truth, not to engage in quarrels, to abstain from using all intoxicating substances, and some others that happen to be proscribed by the Mooksh Dhurm Geeta, Bhugvut and Veeshnoo Sehustr nam, which the Swamee professes to make the rules of his instructions.

Like the Roman Pontif he gives absolution for sins already committed, but does not venture (like him) to grant indulgences for the future.

People of all Casts and persuasions resort to Swamee Narrain, and the numbers of his followers are very great; estimated by the most intelligent natives at about one hundred thousand (100,000), principally from Kateewar & the western districts of Guzerat. Hindoos of all the four classes, Mahomedans, & even Dhers are admitted; but all are seated, and feed, according to thei[r] The Swamee himself (who is a Brah[min] eats indiscriminately with any Cast, as far as Rajpoots, or Katees, but not below

[redacted]amee Narain himself must be a very su[per]r man, as he has acquired such influence [o]ver men's minds; and the distinguishing tenets [o]f even his system and that of other Hindoos, so inoffensive, that they might at least have [e]xcited violent opposition; this does not how[ever] seem to have been the case; all the orders of religious mendicants in particular used to take ample advantage of the peaceful professions of his disciples, by beating them sometimes unmercifully; and they boast that no instance ever occurred of this violence being resisted.

I shall mention (as tending to shew the Swamee desires to practise what he preaches) that the approach of a multitude of 50,000 people stated to accompany him on a recent visit to Ahmedabad, for the purpose of consecrating a Temple to Nir Narain, having occasioned some reports that measures of security would be taken, which he heard of, he immediately sent a message to express his regret that his coming should occasion any trouble, and that rather than it should do so, he would prefer not coming at all. These reports being of course unfounded, he came, and had obtained permission to occupy the Shahee Baug, a house belonging to Government, but on his arrival, finding that he could not stay there without a risk of his followers injuring the premises, he removed of his own accord to an uncultivated plain at a considerable distance, preferring to submit to all the inconvenience and want of accomodation, to running the risk of the slightest damage being committed by the people resorting to him.

The most intelligent people in the country, even while they regret (as Hindoos) the levelling nature of his system, acknowledge their belief that his preaching has produced great effect in improving the morals of the people: and my own intercourse with natives leads me to form the same opinion. * * *"

By private letters received from Sincapore, by way of Madras, dated the 27th and 29th June, we learn that

The ship Lowjee Family of this port arrived at Sincapore on the 29th of June, all well.

The Samarang also arrived on the same day. She had touched at Penang, & in a sudden and violent whirlwind off Pulo Pisang had lost her main & mizen [t]ops masts. It is singular that this squall [o]f wind was not felt on deck, nor did [the] ship otherwise receive the smallest [da]mage, or sustain further damage. She [was] refitted at Singapore, & was to pro[ceed] for China on the 1st of July

[The] Portuguese Ship Angelica, from [Ma]n for Macao, had passed the Is[land] the 19th.

[Co]rnwallis, Captain Graham, was [to] China on the evening of the

[Por]tuguese Ship Castro, from Damaun for Macao, arrived on the 25th; and would resume her voyage on the 1st or 2d of July.

None of the other Bombay ships had arrived. The state of the markets are said to be particularly favorable for Opium; and Eastern produce was obtainable at fair prices.

We understand that the Bombay Merchant, Captain J. Clarkson, is daily expected to arrive here, as this ship would certainly leave London early in May.

A letter received yesterday evening from Cundapoor mentions a very large ship having been driven into a most perilous situation by the violence of the gale on the 7th and 8th Inst. The letter states

"By one of those miraculous escapes, under Providence, she cleared a passage from amongst a dreadful chain of rocks, amongst which she had been driven by the gale of the 7th and 8th. She sailed southward on the 9th, having rode out the 8th with 4 anchors out within a mile of the shore. She was manned by natives and there was no communication with her.

The weather having been moderate excepting in rain, I do trust she has made a good offing"

It will be satisfactory to our friends of the Kirk to learn, that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the appointment of another Minister to each of the Establishments; who, in the event of a vacancy, is to succeed to the senior Chaplaincy

Our readers in general will also be happy to hear, that the Vellard between this Island and Colabah, which some time ago was commenced, but which was suspended till the pleasure of the Authorities at home was ascertained, has been sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court.

[*Bombay Gaz.*

ARRIVALS.—Cadet I. G. Mudie, Infantry.
D. R. W. Webb do.
Cornet W. E. Litchfield, 6th Lt. Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. O. Woodhouse 3d Lt. Cavalry.
Capt. I. Elder.
Lieut. O. R. Meriton.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Augt. 18 Grab Ship Asia Felix, Capt. Geo. Jellicoe from Sumatra.
Do. 19th Arab Ship Malekeel Bheer Nacqudah Mahomed Rejeb from Mocha.
Do. 20th Ship Eliza Cap. I. G. Frith from Mauritius.
DEPARTURES.—August 18th Ship Forbes Capt. R. A. J. Roe to Madras and Calcutta.
Do. Ship Thetis Capt. C. F. Davies to Calcutta.
Do. Ship Sophia, Capt. A. J. Waddington to Persian Gulph.
Do. Ship Charles Forbes, Capt. Thos. Bryden, London.
Do. Ship Aram, Capt. John Daniels to Madras.
Do. Ship Tawjee, Nacquodah Almat Mahomed to Penang.

Passengers by the Ship Forbes.

Miss Munbie,—Lieut. Munbie,—C. F. Hunter Esq.—Mrs. Roe and Child.

Passengers by the Ship Thetis.

W. H. Radford, Esq,—H. M. 65th Regt.,—Four Armenians.

Passengers per Ship Aram.

Mrs. & Miss Wade—Wm. Chamier Esq.

Passengers per Charles Forbes,

Mrs. Pope,—Mrs, Coleman,—Mrs. James, Miss James,—Miss Stewart,—Lieut, Col. Cunningham, H. C. Service,—Major James H. M. 46th Regt. Major Dumas H. M. 65th Regt,—Captains Elder & Meriton H. C. Bombay European Regt,,—Lieut. G Wilson, & Geo. Olives,—Charles O. Reilly, Asst. Surg. H. M. 65th Regt,—P. Farquharson,—Adj. H. M. 65th Regt, T. Coleman Qr. Mr.—Do. W. H. Hamilton Esq,—& Mr. Edward Holland.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 3, Ship Perseverance, J. H. Carter, from Padang 8th July, and Porto Novo 2d August; do. Ship George Cruttend n, I. J. R. Bowman, from Covelong 2d August; do. H. M. Ship Tees, Thos. Coe, from Calcutta 11th July; 6, Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Bussorah 2d June Bashire 12th June, Bombay 23 July, & Pondicherry 5th August.

DEPARTURES.—August 1, Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, for Bombay. 2, Ship Hamenshaw, Nacoda Hussainbeen Ibrahim, for Rangoon; 3, Ship Henry, L. Palesken, for Calcutta; 4, Ship Pascoa, Thos. Taylor, for Eskaypillay and Calcutta; do. Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat, for Manilla: do. Ship General Ferm, Pal. Truscott, for London; 5, H. M. Ship Tees, Thos. Coe, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 23d Catherine, G. Wallace, from Mauritius June 10th.
Do. 23d Herald J. Wells, from Salem April 6th.
July 24th Ceres H. B. Pridham, from Madras July 14th.
July 25th Dorothy J. Hargrave, from Liverpool April 7th.
The H. C. Ship Earl Balcarras, Captain P. Cameron, put back to the New Anchorage, having struck on the middle ground, knocked off her rudder and lost her anchors.
July 27th Bengal T. Moriarty, from Batavia July 3d.
Do. 38th Ernaad D. Jones, from Bombay July 4th.
Do. 29th Meriton W. Maxfield from Madras July 21st.
July 30th Adrian H. Horn from London Feb. 23
Do. La Clarisse E. Veydeliet from Bourbon June 28.
Do. General Leeor J. G. Duarte from Lisbon June 21.
Passengers per Ernaad, from Bombay to Calcutta.—Major Digby, Lieutenant Hunt, Lieut. Cuppage Ensign Usher, Assistant Surgeon Erskine, 156 Privates, and 16 Followers of His Majesty's 65th Regiment; Lieut. Fearon, of His Majesty's 8th Dragoons.
Passengers per Ship Catherine, Mrs. Low; Mrs. Tomlin; Miss Scotney; Ensign D. A. Courtayne, H. M. 87th Foot; Lieut. T. B. Bell; Mr. C. Burnett, Cadets; Mr. A. Princep, Civil Service; and Mr. Mitchell.—For Chandernagore.—Mrs. Pappin; Mr. C. Desertang; and Mr. Leer.
Passengers per Ship Adrian, Captain Henry Horn, from London the 23d of February, and 119 days from Portsmounth.—Mrs. English, Mrs. Measures, Messrs, Thomas Measures, J. B. Dorrett, C. J. Fox, J. Johnson, and J. Rind, Merchants; Messrs. L. Brown, D. Preston, and D. Branfield, Cadets; Mr. Thomas Fewson, Free Mariner.
Passengers per Ship Dorothy,—Mr. Jessy Chalmers, Captain Robert Chalmers, Bengal Army; Mr John Bernard, Free Merchant.
DEPARTURES.—July 29th Eliza B. S. Woodhead for Batavia.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday the 29th July at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend D. Young, Mr. Sub-Conductor Patrick Furlong of the Gun Carriage manufactory to Mrs. Ann Johnston.
BIRTH.—At Poonah on Saturday 17th Instant the Lady of Captain James Henderson Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.
DEATHS.—At Tiverton Devonshire, on the 25th of February last. Joseph James, Esq. formerly of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, a man of the warmest affections, and whose friendly hospitality and social disposition joined with principles of the highest integrity justly endeared him to a numerous circle of friends in this country, and whose loss will be long and deeply regretted by his disconsolate family and relatives.
At Mocha, on the 2d instant Mary Louisa, the Infant daughter of Captain G. Hutchinson, Resident, aged sixteen months and two days.
On the 18th Instant, the Infant Son of Mr. J. F. de Jesus, 27 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Cannanore on the 31st of July Martha, eldest daughter of the late Captain Hwkins of this Establisement, to Captain George Spink Military Paymaster in Malabar and Canara.
Aug. 7th, Anstruther Cheape, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Caroline Matilda, second daughter of Daniel Neale, Esq. of the Supreme Court.
At Cannanore, on the 7th July Garrison Serjeant Major Alexander Denny, to Miss Ann Bailey.
On the 29th July Mr. Thomas D'Silva, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Peters.
BIRTH.—On the 2d July, the Lady of J. D. White, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Quilon, on the 25th July, the Lady of Claud Currie, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.
At Tranquebar, on the 18th July last, M. C. Penman, of a Son.
On the 19th July at Cannanore, the Lady of Edward Mundell, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of a Son.
At Seringapatam on the 3d of August, the Lady of C. Searle, Esq. Garrision Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On board the ship Abberton, at Sea, on the 15th April last, the Reverend C. Church of this Establishment, and lately Chaplain of the Blak Town.
On the 2d of August, the Rev. T. Nicholson, of the London Missionary Society, aged 27 year, of the Spasmodic Cholera.
On the 7th August Eliza, the Wife of A. Flower, Esq.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On the 24th July, Captain G. W. Moseley, 2d in command Baddely's Horse, to Miss Sophia, Daughter of the late Colonel Mieselbach.
On the 28d July Lieutenant James Clarke Grey, H. C. M. S. to Miss Arabella Kezia McArthur.
On the 23d July Mr. Richard Weimer Purchase to Miss Charlotte Smith.
On the 26th July James Weir Hogg, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mary, second Daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq.
On the 13th July Mr. Richard Sansum, to Miss Eliza Jennings.
At Benares, on the 20th July Captain James Mylne, of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, to Jessy, third Daughter of the Reverend J. MacQueen, of Applecross Ross Shire.
At Pomfret, on the 26th of March, Lieutenant Harry Whalley, 2d Brigade of the Honorable Company's Horse Artillery, to Amelia only Daughter of Major G. Armstrong, of the Native Cavalry.
BIRTHS.—On the 22d July the Lady of R. M. Thoms, Esq. of a Son.
At Barrackpore, on the 8th July the Lady of Captain James Read, of t[he] [redacted] Native Infantry, of a Son.

On the 26th July the Lady of Doctor Macwhirter of a Daughter,
At Saugurh, on the evening of the 11th July, the Lady of Captain A. Roberts, Officiating Superintendant of Buildings, South West Frontier, of a Daughter.
On the 29th July Mrs. T. Bason, of a son.
On the 24th July, Mrs. Denhan, of a Daughter.
On the 21st July, Mrs. J. Llewelyn. of a son,
At Gazeepore, on the 16th July the Lady of Captain Forster Walker, H. C. Eur. R. of a Son.
DEATHS.—On the 22d July Master Jeremia Falconer Denham, infant Son of Captain F. Denham, Country Service.
On the 22d July Captain James MacFie, of the Country Service.
On the 20th July Mr. James Harvey D'Egville, of the Country Service.
By accounts from Madras, we are sorry to learn that Captain Pringle of the Ship Bussorah Merchant, had died at Bushire, and that Mr. W. Rider, 3d Officer of the Ship Forbes, died at Muscat. This intelligence was obtained by the Georgiana, somewhere on the Coromandel Coast, but as yet we have been unable to obtain further particulars. Captain Pringle was highly esteemed among the circle of his profession for his liberal disposition and sterling worth; and his employers as a careful commander and an excellent merchant.—Hurk.
On the 23d July, Ensign John Charles Dunn H. M. 59th
On the 28th July aged 7 days, the infant Son of C. P. Thompson, Esq. of the Civil Service,
On the 28th of November last, on board the country Ship Maitland, on her late voyage to China James Dewar, Son and Heir to Colonel James Dewar, of the Bengal establishment, after a short illness of 10 days, aged 20 years, truly regretted by the few and sincere friends who are left to lament his speedy dissolution.
At Cuttack, on the 20 July Richard Edmund, and on the 24th ditto, John Henry Yarnoll, the Twin Infant Sons of John Becher, Esq.
At Sahger on the 14th July George Mordaunt, aged 13 months and 2 days, eldest Son of Captain A. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings in the Upper Provinces.
At Patna, on the 11th July Mr. Roldam D'Mello, aged 27yers.
On the 26th July, Master H. Hyppolite.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary's Newington, J. H. B. Williams, Esq. surgeon, Aldersgate-street, to Miss Walton, of the former place.
At St, Pancras Church, Thomas Mortimer Esq., of Ludgate-hill, to Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of York-place, Pentonville.
On Thursday last, at Mary-le-Bone Church, by the Rev. R. H. Chapman, Captain Charles Gill, C. B. R. N., to Hariet White. of Norton-street, second daughter of Capt. W. White, R. N.
At Mary-le-bone New Church, Lewis Hensley, Esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Hales, of Nottingham-place.
Mr. Thomas Sawkins to Miss Ritchie, daughter of G. Ritchie, Esq. of Greenwich.
At Wartling, Sussex, W. H. Darby, Esq. of Markly, Sussex, to Laura Charlotte, daughter of E. J. Curties, Esq. M. P. for Sussex.
At Maple-Hayes, Stafford, Sir W. Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley-castle, York, to Louisa, daughter of J. Atkinson, Esq. of Maple-Hayes.
At St. Georges's, Hanover square, Mr. Aide, of Constantinople, to Georgiana Emma Maria Collier, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Collier.
At St. Mary-le-bone, Captain Shaw, R. N., of Kenward, in Kent, to Frances Anne, fourth daughter of Sir H. Hawley, Bart. of Leybourne Grange.
At Peter's Church, Dublin, the Hon. Henry Browne, second son of Lord Kilmain, to Catherine deMontmorency, eldest daughter of Viscount Frankfort.
At Eastling, Kent, Lieutenant General Sir H. Montresor, K. C. B. to Annetta, only daughter of the Reverend E. Cage, Rector of Eastling.
At Sandridge, Surrey, M. Wigram, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of C. H. Turner, Esq., of Rook's Nest.
At Richmond, the Hon. P. B. Pellew, M. P., eldest son of Lord Viscount Exmouth, to Miss Georgiana Janet Dick, eldest daughter of M. Dick, Esq. of Richmond.
On Saturday, the 13th April at Great Yarmouth, Mr. W. Mountjoy, of that town, to Mrs. Emmeline Barcham, daughter of Mr. Libbis, of Southtown.
BIRTHS.—At Broomhall, N. B, the Countess of Elgin, of a daughter.
At the Admiralty. Lady Osborn, of a son.
The Lady of Admiral E. T. Smith, Garden-row, Southwark, of a son.
In Great Maddox-street, the Lady of Major Carlyon, of a son and heir.
At Malta, on the 21st of January, the Lady of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Moore, K. C. B. of a son and heir.
At Geneva, the Lady of Lord Tullamore, only son of the Earl of Charleville, of a son and heir.
At Bifrons, near Canterbury, the Marchioness of Ely of a Son.
In St. James's square, the Right Hon. Lady Vane Stewart, of a daughter.
In Grosvenor-square, the Right Hen. Lady Henniker, of a son, still born.
In Baker-street, the Lady of W. James, Esq. M. P., of a Son.
DEATHS.—Much regretted by her numerous friends, at her sister's house at Brighton, Miss Rossiter, of Wells, Somerset.
At his Lordship's house, in Grosvenor square, Lady Charlotte Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, in the 28th year of her age.
On the 3d April Mr. T. Grimes, of the Strand woollen-draper.
At Belmont House, Vauxhall, Mrs. Hannah Pollock, aged 83 years, relict of the late William Pollock, Esq.
On Friday, Mr. James Pocock, News Agent of Union-street, Lambeth, aged 39 years; a Subscriber to the Licensed Victualler's School, and much lamented by [redacted] knew him.

[redacted] *Supplement.)*

[redacted] *M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JO[redacted]reet.*
WHERE ADV[redacted]TICLES or INTELLIG[redacted]
[redacted]out to change their Statio[redacted]ive Notice thereof to th[redacted] Orders.
[redacted]-stations who require all [redacted]rded to them by post, on t[redacted]at effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

At Brompton Park House, in the 84th year of his age, James Vere, Esq. Banker, in Lombard-street.

At Howth Castle, near Dublin, the Earl of Howth in his 79th year. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Viscount St. Lawrence, now Earl of Howth.

In the 73d year of his age, John Longley, Esq. Resident Magistrate of the Thames Police Office, and formerly Recorder of Rochester.

At his house in Seething-lane, Tower-street, the Rev W. V. Ireson, A. M. aged 69. Lecturer of St. Clement's Eastcheap, and upward of forty years master of the Brewers' Grammar School.

At his house, Hammersmith, Richard Radford, Esq in the 68th year of his age, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex

At his house at Lewes, Thomas Dicker, Esq one of the firm of the Lewes Old Bank, aged 68.

In Clarges-street, Caroline, wife of Dr. Cloves.

On the 12th inst at his house, in Portland place, aged 76, Sir Nathaniel Conant.

At Peckham-Rye, Mr. J. E. Hogg, late of the firm of Roberts, Hogg, and Cowley, Cheapside.

On the 29th May, of dropsy in the chest, Mr. Isaac Newton, Conveyancer, Bakewell, Derbyshire in the 65th year of his age. He was remarkable for all the social, domestic and religious duties. He practised in the profession 42 years in this place, his uniform conduct in which gained him the esteem of all. A widow (his second wife), her three children, and those by his former wife are left to lament his death.

Lately, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Gillo, of Salisbury.

On Tuesday, in All Saints', Stamford, of the small pox, J. Graves, aged two years; and on Wednesday, Wm. Craves, aged six years, and Ann Graves, age nine years, the children of Mr. Graves, wheelwright. The small pox has of late carried off a number of the children of Stamford, and many families have to deplore the effects of this pestilential disorder.

Suddenly, in his 69th yeor, John Green Esq., of Highbury Park, Islington.

At Paris, Robert Burton, late Member for Beverly.

At Pentonville, aged 91, Mr. James Fidler, upwards of 60 years an inhabitant of the parish Clerkenwell.

A few days since, at Ipswich, aged 101 years, Mrs. Sarah Prime: she was followed to the grave by her son in the 71st year of his age, and by several great grandchildren.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, August 7, 1822.

On England—at 90 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee, at 90 days' sight 1s. 10¼d. per do. at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do. } nominal.

On Bengal—at 90 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. prem. Unremittable 12½ „ „

The Honorable The Governor and Suite landed at Calingapatam at noon on the 24th ultimo. On the 26th, The Governor proceeded to Hurree Ramchundrapore, 8 miles on route towards Kimedy, and was expected to proceed thence to Berhampore. The Reliance reached Calingapatam Roads on the evening of the 23d—the Meriton on the forenoon of the following day—the latter sailed for Calcutta almost immediately after The Governor landed.

Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. embarked for England on the Ship General Palmer at 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Upon this occasion the Troops of the Garrison were drawn out, and formed a street out of the North Gate of the Fort along the sea face of the Glacis, through which, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Edward Barnes passed with the customary military honors to the usual place of embarkation near the Custom House—The Staff, and many others of the principal persons at the Presidency attended Sir Edward Barnes to the Beach—His departure was announced by a salute of 17 guns from the Fort Battery.

It appears to be certain that Sir E. Barnes has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Paget as Governor of Ceylon.

The H. C. China Ship London was despatched yesterday.

His Majesty's Ship Tees, Captain Coe, from Calcutta, the George Cruttenden from Covelong, the Perseverance, Captain Carter, from Sumatra and Porto Novo, and the Volunteer; Captain Waterman, from Bombay, have arrived since our last report; And the Narbudda for Bombay, the Henry (*American*) for Calcutta, the General Palmer for England, the Morning Star for the Eastward, and H. M. Ship Tees have sailed,

[*The Goo. Gaz. August 6th.*

His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, Captain Dunlop, arrived yesterday from Trincomalie.

PASSENGER.—Thomas Parry, Esq.

His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood is expected here immediately on the way to England, and will probably remain but a very short time.

It is understood that Sir Edward Barnes intends returning to Ceylon after a very short stay in England.

The Tickets of the Second Class of the Lotterry are now ready for renewal.

[*Govt. Gazet. August 8th.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. W. Tucker; Lieut. W. Taylor, 11th Ben. N. I.; Lieut. Kerr, 7th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. W. Saunders, 2d Bat. 10th Ben. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Major W. Preston, 2d Bat. 17th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	17	8 *a*	17 12
Non-Remittable,	10	0 *a*	10 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 ———
Half yearly dividend in 1st instant	7 5 7

BANK SHARES—Premium 35 *a* 37 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY. CALCUTTA.	SELL
s d s d	s d s d
2 1 *a* 2 2 On London 6 Months' sight. per Sicca Rupee	2 2 *a* 2 2½
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight, 16 *a* 14 per Cent.	
Ditto ditto, 18 ditto, 13 *a* 14 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205 0 *a* 206 0	per 100
Dubloons,	31 0 *a* 31 8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8 *a* 17 12	„
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 *a* 4 12	„
Louis D'ors,	8 4 *a* 8 8	„
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191 4 *a* 191 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½ *a* 3 7 6	each
Sovereigns,	10 0 *a* 10 8	
Bank of England Notes,	98 *a* 100	

A letter from Allahabad, received in course of the week, states, that the poor people had been apprehensive of a famine from the rains having been so long in setting in; but our Correspondent adds that they had at length apparently set fully in, as it rained heavily when he despatched his letter, and had continued to do so incessantly for 48 hours.

A letter from Benares, dated the 16th instant, states that the weather was very hot there and in the neighbourhood; and that the general complaint was for want of rain. At the Presidency we have no reason to make a similar complaint, since a whole dry day has been a rarity with us for the last three weeks at least.

By a letter from Malwa, dated 9th July, we learn that Sir David Ochterlony had moved the Guickwar's Contingent under Captain Inglis, from Sagore towards the borders of Guzerat, to aid occasionally the Bombay Political Agent on the Myhee. The friends of Major Close may be interested by hearing, that he has gone on an exploring excursion towards Tartary.

India Gaz. July, 29.

TAURIC QUESTIONS.

PRECEDENCE OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

"Is there any local regulation," says a Military Taurist, (addressing himself exclusively "to the officers in India who have the honor to be C. B.") "depriving themselves or their wives of the rank assigned to them by the King in England? Does a residence in India vitiate their rank, or can it?" The answer to these simple questions, is simply, Yes. The King has assigned local rank to all Ladies, with the exception of those who have rank in their own right. Nothing can be more intelligible and definite than this rule, and John Bull must either withdraw his foolish question, or prepare to "attack the Regulations of Government."

July 23. JUWAB.

PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the John Bull of the 1st of July there is a Letter signed "An India Officer" who asks a question respecting the Precedence of Companions of the Bath in India, in which the Writer seems to think that they should take place of Senior Merchants.

In my opinion the "Indian Officer" is mistaken, and his error seems to proceed from the badly worded Table of Precedence in India, which I conceive to mean that "all Ladies are to take place according to the rank of their respective Husbands, with the exception of Ladies having Precedence" (of birth) "in England, who are to take place according to their several Ranks with reference to such Precedence, after the Wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India."

If I am mistaken, and the "Table of Precedence" does not mean the precedence of birth: any Lady marrying a Peer's Son, or Baronet, would take precedence after the Wives of the Members of Council.

Now as there are many Writers and Subalterns on this Establishment, who are either the Sons of Peers, or Baronets; it would then become a question whether their Wives would not have precedence not only above Senior Merchants, but above the Puisne Judges, the Recorder of Bombay, the* Commanders in Chief, Naval and Military, and all other Military and Naval Officers above the Rank of Major General, &c. &c. &c.; for if such Precedence was allowed in the instance of the Ladies of the Companions of the Bath, it must also be granted to the Wives of Peer's Sons and Baronets.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

ETIQUETTE.

Calcutta July 23, 1822.

P. S. For the satisfaction of "An Indian", I would recommend him to compare the Table of Precedence in India with that of England.

* The seems to me to be another error in the Table of Precedence, for are not Military Commanders in Chief generally if not always Members of Council?

Cal. Jour. July, 24.

English Extracts.

JOHN BULL.

APRIL 14, 1822.

The Paris papers mention the seizure of another secret depot of arms on Friday last. There were found 27 chests, containing 500 muskets, a great number of bayonets, 300 pistols, and 100 infantry sabres.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 19 ult state that in the Sitting of the Cortes of that day: the Committee of Twelve, appointed to take into consideration the state of the relations between Portugal and Brazil, made their Report, which was unanimously agreed to. It recommends, among other moderate conciliatory arrangements, that orders be dispatched, directing the Prince Royal not to leave Rio Janeiro, and to remain there until the general organization of the kingdom of Brazil be completed.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The *Norfolk Herald* of Monday, the 31 inst. received yesterday, in anticipation of the regular mail, contains late intelligence from Rio, Communicated by Capt. Small, of the brig Eliza Reilly.

The United States ship Franklin, Captain Stewart, and schooner Dolphin, Lieut.-Commander Conner, sailed, about the 25th on December, for Valpraiso.—Considerable agitation had prevailed at Rio, but had rather subsided when Capt S. sailed.

The disquiet originated in consequence of an order from the King and Cortes at Lisbon to the prince at Rio, instructing him to prepare to return home in a ship which would be sent for him, and to bring home also most of the men of war which were there in depot. The inhabitants, daily expecting to be subjected to a system of military government, sent in a petition to the prince, requesting him to remain with them. The Prince, who is much beloved by the populace, replied to the petitioners, that he would represent to the King and Cortes the object of their wishes, and would remain until an answer could be received. The commanding General collected the Portuguese officers and most of the troops, and after stating to them his object, which they acceded to, they marched to signal-hall on the night between January 13 and 14, and came to the determination to adopt measures to force the Prince to proceed for Lisbon; the troops embodied on the occasion amounted to about 1300. The Prince, next morning, on hearing of the conduct of the General and troops, expressed his astonishment, but declared, in firm and spirited terms, that he would head the native troops and the populace, and resist by force of arms any plan that might be concerted by the Government troops to prevent him from complying with his promise to the inhabitants. Before six o'clock, the Prince had collected a force of native troops and inhabitants of the town of from 6 to 7000. The European Portuguese, seeing such a formidable number, and every minute augmenting, were compelled to capitulate. The 21st of January was the birth-day of the Princess, and of course a great Court-day. Royal salutes were fired from all the forts, and from two English frigates, and also from the Portugues at Prior Grand. The officers from the latter went over to wait on the princess, and of course to offer her their congratulations, but the Prince was so exasperated at them for their latter conduct, that he would not suffer them to enter the place.

FRIDAY.—ATTACK ON THE LIFE GAURDS.—*The King v. John Fly*—This was an indictment against the prisoner for having, on the 26th of August last, with a considerable number of other persons, riotously assembled opposite Knightsbridge, barracks, and committed a most wanton and outrageous assault on Francis Deligate, a private in the First Regiment of Life Guards.—Joseph Freek, a trumpeter of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, deposed to his having been at the Brown Bear public-house when the funeral of Honey and Francis was passing, it was about seven o'clock; some of the persons assembled said, "Here comes one of them!" (meaning witness)—he was instantly attacked, beaten, and had his medal forcibly torn from his breast; some other soldiers coming up, rescued him, and he was taken into the Barracks. Deligate, at the time, was in the Brown Bear public-house, and the first that came out on hearing of the tumult in the street.—Francis Deligate corroborated the statement of the last witness, and in addition, stated that the windows of the Barracks were broken. After Alderman Waithman had ordered the soldiers into their Barracks he retired towards Hyde Park corner.—James Hitchman and Thomas Taylor, also belonging to the same regiment, corroborated the testimony of the last witess, and also that the windows of the barracks were broken, to the number of 284 squares, by the mob throwing stones and brickbats.—Mr. Alley addressed the Court and Jury on behalf of the prisoner, after which, the Chairman, (Mr. Const) having summed up the evidence, the Jury consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*.

APRIL, 21,

THE ARMY.—Change of quarters of the Royal Horse Guards will take place on the 25th of next month, when the 1st Regiment of Life Guards will remove from Knightsbridge Barracks, to relieve the second regiment at Windsor Barracks; the Royal Blues will remove from the Regent's Barracks to that of Knightsbridge; and the second Regiment will, on their arrival, take possession of the Regent's Barracks, which was first intended for them.—The 16th Lancers have arrived at Romford from Limerick. This fine Regiment will embark for the East Indies on or about the 1st May.—The detachment of the Scotch Greys marched for Abergavenny on Monday from Gloucester,

where they have been stationed.—A detachment of the 3d Dragoon Guards have arrived at Stirling under the command of Capt. Homewood. They are to be quartered there for some time.—The 44th Regiment of Foot will embark on board the India Company's ships Winchelsea and Warren Hastings, about the 1st of June next, for Bengal.—On Sunday last, four companies of the Royal Veteran Battalion, commanded by Colonel Twigg, arrived in Londonderry from Newry to take the duty of the 23d Fuzileers, which were under orders to proceed to Boyle, and for which place this fine Regiment has marched.—Col. Cuffe, M. P. is to get the North Mayo Militia.

The following change of military in Ireland, we are informed, is ordered:—The 1st Dragoon Guards from Ballinrobe to Dublin; the 3d Light Dragoons, from Limerick to Ballinrobe; the 12th Lancers, from Dublin to Limerick; the 25th Foot, from Boyle to Belfast; the 25th Fusileers, from Derry to Boyle; the 86th from Naas to Waterford; and the 1st Royals, from Waterford to Naas.—The 1st division of the 23d (Royal Welsh) Fusileers have marched into Sligo, on their route for Boyle, where the head-quarters of the regiment are to be established. The 2d division is to be quartered in Sligo. The 23d replace the 25th (Borderers), which during a considerable period have been stationed at Boyle and Sligo. The latter regiment is on its march for Belfast. A troop of the Scotch Greys is now at Abergavenny, where they arrived on Monday se'nnight.

PARIS APRIL 16.—It is affirmed that Mr. Forster, the British Minister at Copenhagen, whose speedy departure we have already announced, is charged with an important mission, which, it seem, would be followed by great innovations in the English policy. The mission of M. de Tatischeff at Vienna, should appear to have had an equally decisive effect on the policy of the Austrian Cabinet. These divers circumstances seem to announce the speedy end of all the diplomatic uncertainties which have agitated Europe for this year past.—To-day, at four o'clock, the English Journal, *The Morning Chronicle*, was seized in all the public places of this city. The number of that liberal Paper for the 12th of April contains, it is said, a revolutionary song in French, addressed to the soldiers who formed the cordon of health at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is to be presumed that the French Ambassador at London will have maintained on this occasion the honour of his Government, in a manner worthy of his noble character.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 9.—It is affirmed that the King of England and the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, are expected at Vienna towards the end of the month of May, this year.—News had been received at Odessa that the Turkish Government is fortifying Constantinople. Above 10,000 men are employed on these works, which are thrown up in great haste.—The most contradictory accounts are circulated respecting the Turkish fleets. Some letters still continue to affirm that there has been a naval action in which the Greeks were victors. Others assert that nothing is yet decided. Lastly, there are letters which pretend that the Turkish fleet has returned to the Archipelago. We expect, with impatience, the news from St. Petersburgh; it is supposed that the Manifesto of Russia will soon appear.

AUGSBURG, APRIL 11.—It is affirmed that in an extraordinary Council of State, held at Vienna, to which the Russian Ambassador, Count Golawkin, and M. de Tatischeff, were invited, it was resolved that fresh attempts should be made at Constantinople to know whether the Porte persists in its Resolution to reject the Ultimatum of the Emperor Alexander. It is added that these steps will be taken simultaneously in the name of all the Christian Powers who have Ministers and Diplomatic Agents accredited to the Porte.

MADRID, APRIL 3.—An express has been received to-day from Pampeluna, which brings extremely agreeable information, and fully confutes the fatal predictions, and the audacious and gratuitous inculpations, which attempted to raise a doubt of the patriotism of the people of Pampeluna. The Decree of the Cortes for the disarming of the national voluntary militia, had been carried into effect by the prudent conduct of the Political Chief, and the other authorities without any opposition whatever. The inquiry into the disturbances of the 19th is proceeding with activity.

Advices from Lision, dated the latter end of March, state, that the King of Portugal is politically sick, having in view the loss of his South American colonies, and scarcely any money to carry on the Government at home. Petitions similar to those presented to the King of Spain had been laid before his Majesty, praying him to adopt measures to affors relief to the commercial portion of his subjects, by withdrawing the high duties imposed on foreign goods and manufactures

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CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 11.—After the arrival of a messenger from Vienna, the mediating Powers, Great Britain and Austria presented, through their respective Ambassadors, another Note to the Divan on the 10th of March, in which the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, by the Turkish troops, was again earnestly pressed.—All the accounts & all the private letters continue to indicate war. The most strange catastrophes threaten Turkey; a kind of civil war has broken out in Bosnia, Servia is in fermentation, and the inhabitants wait only for a favourable moment to throw off the yoke of the Musselmans. In Albania and Epirus the contest has re-commenced with great fury. Constantinople is now as light at night as in the day time, on account of the fires of the bivouacs, which fill the city and the environs. This great city resembles a vast camp, and the hopes of making war on the accursed Ghauos (the Russians) and of enriching themselves by pillage, excite in all the Mussulmans extraordinary joy and enthusiasm.

IRELAND.

Our truly amiable and illustrious Viceroy, we regret to state, was much indisposed yesterday, Monday, the 15th inst. His Excellency was to have been present at the horticultural show, but was not; and the Members of the Privy Council, summoned to attend at Dublin Castle yesterday, at three o'clock, proceeded to the Vice-Regal Lodge, where the Council was held. To-day (Tuesday, 16th inst.) his Excellency, we are rejoiced to say, is considerably better.—Dublin Patriot.

A Proclamation has been issued, declaring the Baronnies of Clanwilliam, Slievardagh, Middlethird, Iffa and Offa East, and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, (with some local exceptions) to be in a state of disturbance, and placing them under the provisions of the Insurrection Act.

We have considered it our duty, to the exclusion of what might have been deemed much more interesting matter, to give the report of our trial with MR. Linen-draper Waithman, to-day, at Guildhall.

We are extremely indebted to our Counsel for their exertions on the occasion, and we confess, we think the affair would have been more satisfactory to the linen-draper, if the Court had admitted the evidence we tendered in mitigation of damages. However, that is his affairs, and not ours.

Perhaps we may not be believed when we say that it would have been more pleasing to us if the Jury had given the Linen-draper his Ten Thousand Pounds instead of Five Hundred; but certainly it would have been more beneficial to society; for as we understand the high sense of feeling and dignity of character for which the Linen-draper is celebrated all over the world, will not permit him to keep the paltry sum awarded as a compensation for the grave injuries we have done him, the charitable institution to which he will devote it, or the paupers upon whom he intends to bestow it, would have benefited in a greater degree. Perhaps the Shawl-*buyer* would like to pay it over to the Cock Robin Fund—we mean WILSON'S subscription.

SCARLETT suggested, after the trial, to one of us, that it would be right to "GIVE UP THE AUTHOR." The answer this personage received must have been extremely agreeable.

And so much for the LINEN-DRAPER and his LAWYERS.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris Papers down to Thursday arrived yesterday, but they contain nothing decisive respecting the negociations between Russia and Turkey. The Journal of St. Sebastian, of the 7th inst. announces the arrival of General Berton on the frontiers of Spain; but he had not made his appearance in the town. Five officers of his troop have landed on the coast, and were at St. Sebastian, where they were well received.

The Quotidieane contains a letter from the Duke de Fitzjames, which gives an afflicting detail of the devastation which has been produced by the diabolical acts of incendiaries in the Department de boise, and soliciting a public subscription for the relief of the numerous families, who are in consequence reduced to indigence.

Mr. de Serre, who has left Paris as Ambassador from France to Naples, is charged to recommend to the King to listen to the wishes of his people, and give them a charter. This fact, which, however, we cannot guarantee, would be a very manifest proof of the progress of knowledge, and the triumph of constitutional ideas, in Europe.—*Constitutionel.*

Mr. Burdett, a relation of Sir Francis Burdett, and who has not been in France before for four years, has just been arrested on his arrival in Paris by the police, on suspision of his having treasonable papers in his possession.

On Friday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Captain Samuel Lyde, Dorsetshire; Cap. George Stevens, Coldstream—consigned to Bengal direct.

THE COURIER
MARCH, 23.

DORSET.

DOD, DEM. NEPEAN, BART., v. SARAH BUDDEN, WIDOW.

In this action the plaintiff, as Lord of the Manor of Loders and Bothenhampton, sought to recover from the defendant the possession of an estate in that manor, held by defendant for her widowhood, and which the plaintiff contended she had forfeited by her incontinency, according to the custom of the manor.

The defendant's counsel contended no such custom existed; but after going through many ancient court rolls and books, commencing in the reign of Henry VII. and hearing, the evidence of several witnesses, the Learned Judge considered the custom well proved, and the Jury, under his Lordship's direction, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Surgeant PEEL, in addressing the Jury in this case, caused a good deal of mirth, particularly on his referring to an ancient custom which prevails in the manor of East and West Eubourne, in Berks: there if a customary tenant die, the widow shall have free bench in all his copyhold lands, *dum sola et casta fuerit;* but if she commits incontinency, she forfeits her estate, yet if she will come into court riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and pronounce certain words, amounting to an acknowledgment, the steward is bound by the custom to re-admit her to her free bench.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,
MARCH 31ST.

Amongst the many useful new regulations, and new laws, for the further protection of Commerce, and for clearing away impediments, we have much satisfaction in being enabled to add, that it is the immediate purpose of Government to review the Dock system; and particularly as regards those Docks, which, being first established for commercial purposes, and being favoured by Government as facilitating the collection of the Revenue, have contrived to constitute themselves into a monolopy, and to abuse to an undue share of private advantage what was originally conceded only for public benefit.

* * * * *

These considerations are becoming of more immediate importance in the present moment, from two reasons:—in the first place, because Mr. Wallace is now bringing in his bill upon the Warehousing System in general; and secondly, because the West India Dock Act is about to expire. This Act, by which all West India ships must enter into the West India Docks, and there unload, was passed in the year 1801, and gave this monopoly for the space of twenty-one years, so that it expires on the 31st of August, 1823.

We have only to repeat as our principle,—let us have a trade as free as is consistent with the due support of our naval greatness,—and let there be no other impositions upon British commerce, than are fully compensated to the merchant by the worth of the service for which he pays.

APRIL 7.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE WEST INDIES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. Robinson, the President of the Board of Trade, has introduced into the House of Commons two bills, which, in all probability, will become laws before the Session is terminated. These bills will effect a most extensive alteration in our colonial laws, and will place the trade of Great Britain and her colonies upon the same footing; that is to say, they will extend the same freedom of trade to our West India Islands, which is now possessed by every quarter of the globe with England herself. They will put an end to the restrictive system, and colonial monopoly; they will throw open, not only to the United States, but to all Europe, that plantation trade, which it has hitherto been the policy of Great Britain to engross to herself. In fine, the ports of Jamaica and Barbadoes will now be rendered as open and as the ports of London and Liverpool. If we rightly understand Mr. Robinson, it is his purpose to introduce two bills; one bill is to open a free trade between the United States and the West India Islands—a trade hitherto placed under the most jealous restrictions, and allowed only to British vessels of our own build, and navigated by our own seamen. The other bill has for its object the establishment of a direct trade between Europe and our foreign colonies, without compelling a ship, taking in colonial produce, to sail, in the first instance, for a British port; to land and warehouse her cargo there; and, after this expensive process, to re-load and transport it to one of the markets of Europe.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

LANCASTER ASSIZES, THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Before Mr. Justice HOLROYD, *and a Special Jury.*

Thomas Redford, Plaintiff, v. Hugh Hornby Birley, Alexander Oliver, Richard Whithington, and Edward Meagher, Defendants.

All the other business of the assizes, both civil and criminal, having yesterday been concluded, this cause alone remained to occupy the undivided attention of the Court.

The Counsel who appeared for the Plaintiff were Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Joshua Evans; for the defendants, Mr. Serjeant Hullock, Mr. Serjeant Cross, Mr. Littledale, and Mr. Starkie.

Mr. Blackburne addressed the Jury.—From the statement of the pleadings they must have collected the subject matter of that outrage and injury for which the plaintiff now required compensation, and learnt the nature of those defences on which the defendants relied for their justification in committing that outrage. The gentlemen of the Jury had heard that the action was brought to recover damages for an assault committed on the plaintiff by the defendants. This assault took place at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819. When he mentioned this, he was sure that they had all heard and read much of the transactions of that day, and that their minds must have received the same impressions as others; but he besought them, as far as lay in their power, to dismiss all such impressions, to leave out of their view all that they had heard or imagined, to listen to the evidence which should be laid before them as if the facts had never passed through their minds before, and on that evidence to decide whether the defendants were justified in committing that outrage on the plaintiff for which he now demanded damages at their hands. As to the fact of the outrage committed on the person of the plaintiff, there could be no doubt: it could be placed beyond the reach of contradiction, and the only question which they would have to determine would be, whether the defendants were justified or not, in acting towards him as it would be proved they did.—Mr. B. then stated all the details of the occurrence at the Manchester meeting, which are well known to our readers, since the trial of Hunt—The first witness called was.

Alexander Anderson: he was examined by Mr. Evans, and he deposed as fullows:—I reside at Manchester, and am by trade a weaver. I was at the meeting of the 16th of August, a part of the time; and was one of those who signed the requisition for calling it. My object in signing it was to petition for a Parliamentary Reform. I went to the meeting betwixt 11 and 12 o'clock; there were then a great many people present; a great number old and young, women and children, were then walking about on the place. I stopped till Mr. Hunt passed me in a sort of carriage, and until he went to the hustings; soon after that, I quitted the spot; and feeling very poorly, I said I'd go home and get my dinner, and I left accordingly. I had nothing at all in the way of object by attending that meeting except what is stated in the requisition; nor, to my knowledge, had any body else; but I speak for myself here.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Hullock.—I previously attended several meetings; but never went out of Manchester to one before. I can't say what was done at other meetings, and when I was tired looking at them I went home. I knew there was to be a meeting of the 9th of August; but hearing it was to be unlegal, I kept away. On the 16th of August I stood near the Quakers' chapel. I had seen Hunt before, but I did not know who was with Hunt, except from what the people said who stood near me. I can't say I know Johnson of Smedley-cottage. I might see them all, but there were many women in the carriage riding. I did not know if they car-

ried banners. I don't know at all Mr. Carlile. I am not intimate with him. I was at work in the morning, and saw the people coming through my street (Newton-lane), which goes into the Oldham-road. I can't say how many individuals I saw, being no judge of numbers; there were several straglers, and no symptoms of marching like soldiers; they looked very poor and ragged, and marched with nothing in their hands; they walked quietly, but not like soldiers, for they always carry firelocks—that was the difference between soldiers marching—some odd-in's (ones) in the crowd had in their hands a small rod or switch like. I can't say how many were in one party. I can't say nothing to that; and would not wish to swear except to what I know. I won't say each party was 3,000 or 4,000—nor swear to more or less in their numbers. I never saw such a party before as were at that meeting. They had something that blowed, and, knowing nothing of music, I can't say what it was—it was not a bagpipe, but something similar to a bugle, or the like. I heard them blow it once. I can't say nothing about banners or ensigns, it is toolong a time back. I was near enough to read what was written on some of the flags; it's a great while back, and I won't pretend to say what was on them. There might be the words "Equal Representation or Death." I think I heard people say they were, but I don't recollect reading it myself. I saw a black flag, and again say I can't say now what was on it. I might, if called forward then; there were three or more flags that I say. I can't say but I did see the flag with "Let us die like men, and not be sold like slaves." I have seen caps of liberty, but can't say how many with that party, nor whether the black flag pole had one. I never attended any drillings before, nor saw any. I saw the people halt, but don't know who gave the word to halt, or whether it was done by bugle-sound or otherwise. I saw no persons telling them to march, or wheel, or the like. I was born in Ireland, but have resided 22 years in Manchester.

William Mickleroy next called, and examined by Mr. Evans. He spoke to the same effect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Cross—I am an Irishman, but living 30 years in this country. I attended the meeting only as a spectator; I signed the requisition, and that might be an invitation to call the meeting, but it was inviting the magistrates to call it. I was at no meeting of the 9th of the same month; it was not allowed to be legal. I saw the people come on the 16th upon the ground. I was there betwixt 10 and 11 o'clock, and saw a great deal of the people take up their ground in the most beautiful order possible; each corps took its station with standards planted near the cart. They came on, some with drums and fifes, and some only fifes. There might be bugles, but I do not know of them; they did not take up their ground like soldiers, but like a sick club, or a society, and not like regulars. I did not see the last witness, and don't know if he was sick there. I mean to say, that they looked like a body of people without firelocks, and that they did not march like volunteers having the step. I was a volunteer, but never a soldier. (A laugh). I was in front, near the column of constables, sometimes quite close up to them, and at others stretched a yard or two from them. I do not know if the line of constables touched the hustings or surrounded it. Nobody was in company with me. Besides the drums and fifes, some had little rods like what the country people carry when they go to walk a bit. Women and children, and little rods crooked and straight, were all I saw at the meeting. There were no bludgeons of any size. I call a bludgeon what would knock a man down: a shilelah, in Ireland, is that sort of thing: they were not here. A man in coloured clothes came up to the Yeomanry before they charged, and read something to the officer, & then retired back. He did not ride up before them.

William Harrison, examined by Mr. Blackburne, spoke to the effect of first witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Littledale.—I am in Thomas Cozens's factory at Oldham. At that time I got about 20s. a week wages. It depended upon the work I did. The other workmen were paid at the same rate, according to the nature of their work; but all did not earn alike. At that time we did not take Monday and Tuesday as holiday; not at that time, for we generally worked six days in the week. I did not work the whole hours of the six days; not going to kill myself at it, to keep others alive. (A laugh).—I never was drilled, but did go once to a drilling on a night, the Sunday before the meeting, when it was just over; that was the night of the 8th of the month, before the intended meeting of the 9th. I went to the Whitemoss that morning, that Gingerbread Murray, as they called him, was wounded; but the drilling was over. I don't know whether Murray was a constable, but I have heard that he was a spy. (A laugh.) He was not killed dead, for the people told me that, as they marched by his house to the meeting on the 16th of August, he was alive enough to stare out at them. We did not stop before Murray's house; we stopped no where till we came to the New-cross. I went to Whitemoss to attend one drilling, but it was mere nonsense, there were thirty persons there, some boys ten years old, and women and all among them; it was all a piece of nonsense; that was at seven o'clock in the morning, when they told me Murray was lamed at three o'clock. John Yore, who is coming a witness at the other side, tried to trip the people as they walked along. They had no bugle that morning; there was no word of command, or talk of "fire" given. I did hear stand at ease," and "as you were," and such like as that said; it was all nonsense I tell you, though it might happen that there was one man at this drilling, as they called it, to give the word to each company. I attended another meeting at the Oldham-hedge, a week or fortnight before the White-moss. I was at the hedge a little before five o'clock that morning; there were present about one company of people there, perhaps 40 persons. I do not know by whom they were commanded; they were popping up and down a lane; they did not march as common soldiers, for they had not common sense to do it, some of them, the boys, being so young, so little. I, was not the only grown man there, there were different descriptions of people, but they were chiefly boys. I went a little down the road with them, and then went home.

Abraham Ridley, examined by Mr. Evans, to the effect of first witness.

Joseph Brierley, examined.—I am a hatter living at Oldham, and went with my townsmen to St. Peter's-field, on the 16th of August, and was placed five yards on the Dean's-gate side of the hustings. I saw no constables so as to know them, until the cavalry came up, for I was inside the hustings. I heard the cry of the cavalry coming up, before I saw them. I first saw them about 80 yards on the other side of the hustings. They were coming up two or three deep to the hustings, and in a trot. I saw them making havock, and cutting; and cries of "murder, shame, and scandal," came from every side. I was driven back at that time towards Dean-street, about two cellars from the Windmill public-house. I saw the cavalry close at me when I was forced into the cellar-hole, by the breaking of the railing; they had passed the hustings then, and I heard cries over me of "murder," while women were tumbling, and mountains lying on me, as it were, in the cellar, where I was blockaded down.

Joseph Hindle, examined by Mr. Evans—same evidence as former witness.

Joseph Prestwick was then called, and examined by Mr. Blackburne.—I am a weaver, and live at Droylsden, near Failsworth. It is about five miles and a half from Manchester. I know Alexander Oliver and Thomas Redford. I have known the latter about 15 and the former about 10 years. Oliver was one of the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry. I saw him and Redford on the field on the 16th of August, 1819. I saw Redford cut, near some timber at the Quakers' meeting-house. That was on the other side of the street from the hustings. I did not see Redford's face before he was cut. I turned suddenly round, when he received the cut, being surprised at the cavalry coming down so sharp. I saw Oliver within about 30 yards of the hustings. It was he who wounded Redford. He struck him on the soulder, and I expected, when I saw the sword go, that he would have taken one side of Redford's head. I endeavoured to get away, for fear of the same treatment. I saw many other of the cavalry acting in the like way. I knew Andrew Harrison by sight. He also is in the cavalry, and was on the ground. I arrived at the field between eleven and twelve o'clock. I went in company with six others At first I endeavoured to take my stand near the gentlemen's houses, but the constables would not let me pass them. I then went round, and placed myself within six yards of the hustings towards Windmill street: I saw the cavalry approaching. They appeared to come at a sharp canter.

Other witnesses were examined for the purpose of showing the demeanour of the meeting. They were of the same class of persons as the preceding witnesses; had attended the Manchester meeting from the neighbouring towns; and described what occurred nearly in the same terms.

It is expected that some of the reporters will be examined to-morrow; and that the plaintiff's case will have closed yesterday (Saturday).

Destruction of Farming Stock by Incendiaries.—At an early hour on Thursday morning last, a barley-stack, the property of Mr. Delf, at Topcroft, a few miles from Bungay, was discovered to be on fire, and was with two others totally consumed: the stack-yard not being adjoining to the barn or other outbuildings, the conflagration extended no further. It is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary, but at present there is no clue to the perpetrator. On Monday evening, the farming premises of Mr. Wallinger, of Coombs, near Stowmarket, were wilfully set fire to, by some person or persons unknown, and totally destroyed. Seventy coombs of wheat, we understand, were burnt, and some horses in the stable. It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that Mr. Wallinger is subpœnaed as a witness for the prosecution, in one of the trial-for arson, at the present Assizes—we believe that of a boy, for setting fire to the premises of Mr. Davy, of Stradbrook—*(Bury Gazette.)*

Attack on the Waterford Coach.—The following is a correct account of the attack on the coach in which Miss Wilson, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Horn, were proceeding from Limerick to Waterford on the 26th ult:—

"The Coach left Limerick at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning; it was attacked at half-past nine, in passing through a village called Mount Katherine, about eight miles from Tipperary, by seven ruffians, who fired at the coachman three times, and compelled him to stop. They then called out in the most determined manner, "Put down the girl—put down the girl!" alluding to a young female who was on the coach. Several persons appeared within view ready to assist them. The man who attended the coach, and who was called the 'guard,' was unarmed. The banditti had no difficulty in obtaining possession of the girl, with whom they ran off very rapidly across the fields, and without offering any other violence, or even rudeness. Mr. Horn's cloak, on which the young woman sat, fell on the road, as she descended; one of the party instantly took it up, and very politely handed it to Mr. Horn. Having secured their prey, they permitted the coach to proceed. Information was immediately given to the sergeant of the Tipperary police, who, with the men under his orders, commenced a pursuit, and very soon succeeded in recovering and bringing the girl to Tipperary in perfect safety. The party who took her off repeatedly fired on the police, who of course returned the fire, but were unable to take any of their assailants into custody; they ran with the most extraordinary speed through the country. It appears that the young woman possesses a fortune of two hundred pounds, and that an attempt was made some time ago to force her into a marriage with a man who broke into her father's house for that purpose, but from whom she escaped. He is at present in gaol for this offence—his trial was to take place on Wednesday at Clonmel. She was on the way to prosecute him, and his party conceived, of course, they could not better promote his interest than by removing the principal witness against him. This appears to have been their sole object. they did not make the least attempt to plunder the coach or passengers; nor did they offer more violence than they seemed to think necessary for the purpose of obtaining possession of the young woman."

Miss Goold—Leahy, who is charged with the abduction of Miss Goold, has been apprehended.

On the 29th ult. Walter and Robert Coppinger, father and son, were executed at Kerry, for the murder of Major Coltis.

APRIL 14,

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the Chief Justice took his seat on the bench, and the Court was immediately filled with spectators, who had been attracted thither in expectation of hearing the proceedings against certain members of the Constitutional Association, which was the only cause on the list.

The defendants, and all the other parties being in attendance, the Clerk of the Court called on.

THE KING *v* SEWELL, MURRAY, SHARPE, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Joshua Evans opened the pleadings.

This was an indictment against Charles Murray, Gent, Sir J. Sewell, Knt., L. Clark, Esq., and J. B. Sharpe, Gent.

The first count charged them with being evil-disposed persons, they having devised and intended to usurp to themselves several of the prerogatives of our Lord the King, and to bring into contempt the prerogatives of our said Lord the King, and the public administration of Justice, and to subvert the liberties of the subjects of this realm, and to harass, oppress, and extort large sums of money, goods, and chattels, did with other persons, whose names are unknown, confederate & conspire, and agree to threaten to indict or cause to be indicted several subjects of the King, on charges of having published certain pretended public, seditious, and treasonable libels, the said conspirators not being personally aggrieved by the said libels, and not being called upon to bear testimony in regard thereto, or being in any office under the King calling upon them to institute such prosecutions. The indictment further charged the said conspirators with extorting money "as and for a reward and inducement to the said conspirators for abstaining from proceeding further" against such persons as they had preferred indictments against, and also for unlawfully administering an oath to William Atkinson and Robert Wardell, jun. that they had delivered up to the said conspirators all their stock of such pretended seditious libels. The indictment further charges the Defendants with having recovered 47*l.* from R. Wardell and 10*l.* from William Atkinson, as inducements to forbear further proceedings. There were other counts, charging the same offences in different ways.

Mr. SCARLETT, Mr. DENMAN, and Mr. EVANS, conducted the case for the prosecution.

Mr. GURNEY, Mr. ADOLPHUS, and Mr. TINDALL, conducted the defence.

After the statement of the pleadings by Mr Evans—

Mr. Scarlett rose, and stated to the Jury the particular facts, as regarded the cases of Atkinson and Wardell, which he meant to prove in evidence to sustain the indictment He dwelt with considerable force on the dangerous tendency of societies of persons unknown and irresponsible, usurping to themselves the functions of officers known to the law and Constitution, and responsible for all their proceedings. Had this Society employed its funds in procuring information of offences, and then laid such information before his Majesty's Attorney-General, no one could have complained of their conduct If the Jury did not bye their verdict put a stop to the Association, it would establish an imprimatur in the press of the worst and most dangerous description.

George Golloway, the first witness, was called, and examined by Mr. Denman. He stated that he knew Joseph Badworth Sharpe, and could swear to his hand-writing. The signatures to the papers, now produced, are in his hand-writing.

The papers were then put in, and read by the Clerk of the Court. One was an exposition of the law of libel, as laid down by the ablest authorities, which the Constitutional Association had distributed by way of notice to the different booksellers, who were in the habit of vending blasphemous and seditious pamphlets; and the other was a letter to W. Atkinson, on the subject of a prosecution which had been instituted against him.

William Atkinson examined.—Lives in the Load-road, where he carries on the trade of a bookseller. Remembers having been arrested in March last year, by the constitutional Association, for selling Carlile's Address to the Reformers. He passed the night in Kemp's lock-up-house, and was next day taken before the Lord Chief Justice, at his Lordship's chambers, in Serjeant Inn. Murray was there, and Gibbons the tipstaff. He appeared personally with bail, and Gibbons said he knew they were responsible persons; but Murray demanded 48 hours' notice in consequence of which witness was conveyed to Horsemonger-lane prison, where he laid five days, and was then taken before a Magistrate at Union hall. and bound over in his own recognizances, for which he had to pay 14s. Some days after saw Murray in Wood-street, and he said he had been to his (witness's) house, and they returned there in a coach. There were present a friend of his, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Murray, and a gentleman whom he understood to be Langueville Clark. Murray said, if witness would give up the rest of the obnoxious books, and sign an agreement to sell no more, the prosecution would be dropped. Witness told him he had no more, to which one, or both of them (Murray and Clarke) replied, they knew better and they could then drive the coach to the very door where they were concealed, and they then went to Mr. Fursey's a baker, to whom witness had given the books for waste paper. The books and some caricatures were brought back; one of them was the Address to the Reformers, on which they had founded the prosecution. The took away these books, and, in the course of the next week, he received a message from Murray by a man on horseback, in consequence of of which, witness and Bradshaw attended him at the Judges' Chambers. The person on horseback damanded 18*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* for expen-

ses. He remonstrated with Murray on the exorbitancy of the demand; but the latter said he could not help it. Witness had never on any occasion offered to pay the expenses. On a Committee, day, he went to Bridge street, and was introduced to the Committee, where he saw Sharpe, whom he knew; he heard in the course of their conversation the Chairman called Sewell, and the name, of Clarke was also mentioned. In an hour afterwards Murray came, and he told witness that the Committee had taken his case into consideration, and reduced the expenses to 5l. After receiving other messages, and having various intreviews with Murray, he paid the 5l. and received a receipt for it from the latter, on behalf of the Society. His books and caricatures remained with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney—Believes Bradshaw had two communications with the Society on the subject of dropping the prosecution against him. Never desired him to say, that if they would stay the prosecution he would give over selling the pamphlets; cannot recollect it: "I might tell him to say, that I was very sorry, and would sell no more of them:" saw none of the Committee before he went to Bridge street; but believes Bradshaw saw Sharpe four or five times on his behalf; "I had seen Murray a few nights before, and I believe I might offer to swear I would sell no more if I was not prosecuted: I cannot swear positively that I did."—[The question was put near a dozen times, but the witness only swore to the best of his belief.]

William Bradshaw corroborated the testimony of the former witness in many parts. He had been offered as bail for Atkinson. He was then, and is now, a man of substance.

James Barstow, Esq. is a student of Gray's Inn. He stated the substance of a negociation which took place between him and Mr. Charles Murray. The negociation arose from an indictment that had been preferred against Mr. Wardle, the proprietor of the Statesman newspaper, in consequence of an alleged libel which had been published in that paper. Mr. Wardle, not wishing that his name should appear before the public, had no hesitation in acceding to the terms proposed by Mr. Murray, and freely paid the costs. He disclaimed any idea of accusing Mr. Murray of exorbitance in his demands.

Thomas Dolby examined by Mr. Evans.—Went with his solicitor to Murray's to make a proposition on account of an indictment preferred against an objectionable publication, and to acquaint him that it had been dropped; the name of it was *The Pasquin*; Murray wished to have the name of the auther, this D. Mr. could not give, but offered to give up the names of the editor and publisher; this Murray at first agreed to, upon terms; namely, that he was to plead guilty; to give up all the numbers of the work; and give security not to sell any publication that might be offensive to the Society, for two years. This was thought oppressive, and, after some conversation, Murray agreed to relax the terms, but for some reason he abruptly broke off the negotiation, and the indictment went on.

This statement was corroborated by Mr. Nettleford, the solicitor of Mr. Dolby.

John Lindsay Turner, examined by Mr. Scarlett.—He was arrested in April last year and had applied to Murray, who told him that an indictment was about being preferred against him for selling A New Year's Address to the Reformers. Murray told him, if he wished to get rid of the busines, it must be on certain conditions; which were, to pay the expences, and give up the numbers of the seditious work; the amount of expences was 26l. Turner thought this rather hard, as the publication was not his own, he being the mere vender of it; "Never mind," said Murray, "you have published things quite as bad as this." Mr. Turner said, he thought it strange doctrine and here the negotiation ended, and the indictment was proceeded in.

Mr. R. W. Hayword, solicitor, proved the sending a letter to Mr. Murray, acquainting him that bail was ready for Mr. Thelwall.—The bail offered were, Sir Richard Phillips and Mr. Adams.

Mr. Thelwall was next examined—He said, the first intimation of the indictment came to him through the medium of a paragraph in the New Times; he ordered Mr. Hayword to write to Mr. Murray to acquaint him that bail was ready; notwithstanding which, he was arrested, taken from his family, conveyed to a lock-up-house, and twenty-four hours' notice of bail demanded. Mr. Justice Holroyd considered this should not have been required. Mr. Murray then interrogated Sir. R. Phillips as to his competency to become bail for fifty pounds; the bail was ultimately taken by the learned Judge.

Office copies of indictments that had been preferred against Mr. Wardle, Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Lindsay Turner, were then put in and attested as true and correct; some of them contined 59 folios, others 19 and 20.

Mr. James Harmer, solicitor, was next examined. He was of opinion, that an indictment, containing 59 folios' would cost not less than 20, and the other of 19 or 20 folios, from 6l. to 7l. less; in cases were Bills had not been preferred, the mere expense of an arrest would not be more than 5l.

This finished the case for the prosecution.

At half past three o'clock, Mr. Gurney rose to address the Court on behalf of the Defendants.

The learned Counsel, in a very able speech, contended that his Clients had acted strictly legal, and invited the Jury to inspect the libel that had been the object of prosecution; a libel which he characterised as a tissue of the grossest blasphemy and sedition. Societies like that of the "Constitutional Associations," were not new; he held in his hand a work which would prove them to have been as old as the Revolution. Queen Mary, in the absence of King William, had issued a proclamation calling on all good subjects to lend their asistance in putting a stop to the blasphemy and sedition of those times, and more particularly blasphemous publications. With respect to the prosecutors being not known when proceedings were taking, it was the same as on the present occasion. No avowed prosecutor made his appearance. In conclusion, he called upon the Jury, if they were desirous that blasphemy and sedition should not overwhelm every valuable institution of the country, that they would say so by their verdict in acquitting the defendants.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to sum up the evidence, which he did at considerable length. His Lordship said, he had been at some labour to possess himself of every authority which could, in the least, bear an analogy to the present case; and in all the learned writers upon the law which he had consulted, he had in no one instance found any thing which could induce him to say that Societies like that of the "Constitutional Association" were illegal provided they did not depart from the object which they professed to support.

The Jury having retired for a quarter of an hour, returned with a verdict finding the defendants Not Guilty; at the same time expressing their opinion that the conduct of Murray towards Mr. Thelwall had been extremely harsh.—The trial lasted from half past nine in the morning, until six in the evening.

The Court.—The King, who is at present reported to be rheumatic, and afflicted with a lowness of spirits, quits Brighton next week; and report states, that it is not his Majesty's intention to return for four months. He will, of course, resume the customary Drawing-rooms and Levees, and afterwards adjourn to the Cottage, in Windsor Great Park. At the time the Order of the Garter was presented by the King to Sir B. Bloomfield, his Majesty gave him a snuff-box, set in diamonds, with his Majesty's portrait, and a valuable diamond star of the Order in question. His Majesty also, after the ceremony, embraced him most affectionately. The offer was made to Sir Benjamin to go to the island of Ceylon, but he refused it.

Mr. Theodore Hook.—The Report of the Commissioners of colonial Audit, upon the case of Mr. Theodore Hook, has been printed. It states that the deficiency of Mr. Hook, in his office of Treasurer of the Island of France, amounts to 12,885l. 14s. 6d. The Commissioners thus conclude their Report—"We feel ourselves imperiously called upon to declare, that no circumstances have come to our knowledge that could excuse us for recommending that Mr. Hook should be relieved from any part of the sum for which he now stands accountable." An extent has accordingly issued on the part of the Crown against his person and property. Mr. Hook has published a defence, in which he states himself to be grossly imposed upon by a person in whom he confided, and enters into a long vindication of his own conduct.

In the year 1600, the last year but three of Queen Elizabeth, the whole of the ordinary public revenue amounted to no more than 600,000l. per annum. In 1633, the 8th of Charles the First, to 800,000l. In 1660, the 12th of Charles the Second, to 1,200,000. In the year 1686, the 2d of James the Second, to 1,900,000l. In 1714, the 12th of Anne, to 3,200,000l. In 1751, the 25th of George the Second, to something short of 6,000,000l. And in the 5th of George the Third, in the year 1765, to 10,300,000l. Thus, from Queen Elizabeth to Charles the Second's time, our public burdens were doubled, being a space of about sixty years; and from thence to the last of Queen Anne, about fifty-four years, nearly trebled; from 1714, to the year 1751, that again nearly doubled; and, what is still more extraordinary the last enormous burden increased from 5 to upwards of 10,000,000l. in the narrow compass of fourteen years, from 1754 to 1765.. But what are the present burthens borne by the country? They amounted in the last year to the extraordinary sum of fifty-five millions nine hundred & ninety-seven thousand pounds annual taxes, raised upon the people and paid into the national Exchequer.

The American papers contain some interesting intelligence from Rio de Janeiro, concerning the attempt made by the General commanding the Portuguese troops there, to compel the Prince Royal to obey the orders of the Cortes, and return to Lisbon. The Prince Royal having given his promise to the inhabitants of Rio, by whom he seems much beloved that he would communicate their wishrs for his stay to the King and Cortes, and await the reply before he adopted any decisive course, resolutely resisted the insolent efforts to force him home. Supported by the native troops and the inhabitants, he forced the Portuguese General (whose name is not mentioned) to capitulate with his men, amounting to about 1,300 and to wait till they could themselves be shipped off for Lisbon.

The United States of America have at length formally acknowledged the independence of the South American Governments, without waiting for the concurrence of other Powers, with which it was originally intended to act in concert. The British Government, it is expected will soon follow this example; & the recognition of their independence by Spain is probably not far distant.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

REDFORD *v.* BIRLEY, MEAGHER AND OTHERS.

This trial the first day's proceedings in which, we gave in our paper of last week, was not concluded till Tuesday, lasting five days. The second day was occupied in examining witnesses for the prosecution. Their evidence was of the same nature as that given by the witnesses on the previous day. On the third day after Mr Sergeant Hullock had stated the defendant's case, the examination of witnesses on their behalf was proceeded in. Mr. Andrew, a constable of Manchester, and Lieut. Col. Keymer of the local Militia, were the most important witnesses this day. The first deposed to the 16th of August, which he described to be of the most alarming character; and such, as from the then situation of that part of the country he considered to be wholly inconsistent with public safety. He declared that the warrant which he was entrusted to execute on that day, could not have been done without the assistance of the military.—Col. Keymer's evidence went to prove the previous military training and drilling of parties of 100 and upwards nightly, in that neighbourhood. Many of these had been formerly under the command of witness. He considered the town of Manchester on the 16th of August, in imminent danger. On dispersing the multitude, he saw one of the yeomanry knocked off his horse by a brick thrown by the multitude, & he also saw a pistol fired out of an upper room near the same spot. On the fourth day, the witnesses called for the defence were---

Mr. T. W. Warton, the Rev. Chrles William Athelstone, Robert Fielden, T. J. Trafford, Esq. (who commanded the Manchester Yeomanry,) Hugh Cholmondley, Esq. George Reed, Mr. Roger Entwistle, (solicitor,) Robert Hughes Mr. John Barlow, (merchant) James Worrall, Colonel L'Estrange, Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, (reporter for the New Times.) This witness produced a copy of the resolutions passed at the Smithfield radical meeting in 1819, which he stated he had received from Mr. Hunt.

On the fifth day, the Smithfield Resolutions were read in evidence, after which the examination of the following witneses was proceeded with:---Messrs. Fitzpatrick, (in conclusion,) Joseph Piekley, James Jaques, Thomas Sharp, John Smith, Francis Phillips, and Erederick Buckley.

The examinations for the defendants went to establish the disturbed state of the country previous to the meeting---the drilling at the White Moss and other places---seditious speeches made by persons at those drillings---the attack on Murray, who was made on his knees to declare that he would neither support a King nor have any thing to do with them that did. The chief constable deposed to the same facts, to the unsettled condition of the town, to the necessity for military interference, & to the impossibility of serving the warrant, &c. on Hunt and others without such assistance. Nadin, the deputy constable swore the people were linked arm in arm 10 or 12 deep. It was also sworn that the mob struck the horses of the cavalry as they advanced with their sticks, and that stones were thrown at them.

Mr. Hulton was examined, and stated that a Committee of Magistrates was formed, and also a Committee of Public Safety communicating with the Committee of Magistrates; that a declaration, signed by 60 gentlemen of respectability, declaring their fears for the safety of the town on the 16th, was delivered to him as Chairman. The parties marched in such "beautiful order" as to prove it the result of long previous preparation. A great proportion of the men had sticks. Concurred with the officers of police in thinking it impossible to execute the warrant without military assistance--but decided not to call them in till no other means were left for providing for the peace of the town! observed with a glass distinctly the locking of arms, saw the cavalry advance; he thought there was a general resistance; saw stones and brick-bats flying "when they approached the hustings—there were missiles of all kinds. Witness begged to be particular that this was just when they approached the hustings: his impression was, that the cavalry being separated from each other were in imminent danger, which induced him to say to Colonel L'Estrange, who had arrived with another corps under the window and asked what he was to do---"Good God! don't you see what they are doing, attacking the Yeomanry---disperse the meeting or disperse the mob."

The Rev. Mr. Hay proved the reading of the Riot Act by Mr. Ethelstone from a window. Considered the meeting to be tumultuous, and would have thought the Magistrates betrayed their duty had they not a rested the authors of it.

Col. L'Estrange, and the other Officers of the 15th Dragoons, proved the same facts.

Mr. Justice Holroyd (in his charge to the Jury) observed, that it was the opinion of the Judge of the Court of King's Bench, and adopted by that Court that any meeting was unlawful which assembled to sow sedition and bring into hatred and contempt the Constitution of the country. All meetings assembled to promote any object which was calculated to produce such an effect were illegal. If from the general appearance, and all the accompanying circumstances of the meeting in question, it excited reasonable grounds of alarm and appehension, then it was generally criminal and unlawful, and all persons attending it in such a manner as to evince a determination to co-operate in the attainment of its object, were equally criminal. A meeting might be convened for an ostensibly legal purpose, and yet from its character and conduct become illegal.---The Jury retired for about six minutes, and then returned with *verdict for the defendants.*

VACCINATION,

It affords the most grateful satisfaction to every friend to mankind, that the practice of Vaccination has at length prevailed over fears, prejudices, and sinister mis-representations: while the discovery was new, and the practice scarcely adopted into the general studies of the medical profession, even one unsuccessful case was sufficient to shake the confidence, and alarm the apprehensions of a whole neighbourhood; but as soon as these early difficulties were overcome, and it was found that there was no contagion by this new practice, it was generally adopted, and has found its way among the higher and the lower classes of society. In the metropolis and its neighbourhood, in the most crowded and manufacturing places, and in the lodging-houses along the coasts of the river, casual small-pox has been found most generally rife; but even here, the prevalence of vaccination is effecting its most acceptable purpose of reducing the force and quantity of infection, and creating an insusceptibility to its effect. The alarm and discontent which are excited by any patient who having been vaccinated, should at any subsequent period take the small-pox, are effectually allayed by the fact, that vaccination will suspend its force, render it much milder, less dangerous, of shorter duration, and never fatal: and whenever this is the case, the good effects of previous vaccination, should be rather thankfully acknowledged, than abused.

These instances are less numerous than those of the last century under inoculation, at its first introduction, which greatly palliated the virulence and danger of the casual small pox. In the over hasty moments of these alarms, parents and guardians are too apt to have instant recourse to inoculation of their neighbourhood or dependants; but by this method they most unwarrantably spread the evil contagion, and endanger the lives of many who had not been previously vaccinated. If they would proceed by repetition to vaccinate, they would ultimately subdue the small-pox, which like a hydra, can only be subdued in this manner.

There are some persons now travelling about with variolous matter, persuading the ignorant to be inoculated for 5s. each; and thus leaving behind them all the wretched consequences of infecting the peaceful and healthy dwellings of the poor and industrious labourers on the soil; aggravating and increasing thus, in a tenfold ratio, the agricultural distress of which we hear so much complaint at this time.

The College of Physicians, and the College of Surgeons of London, and the most eminant men in both those departments of Medicine and Surgery, are unanimous in their judgment in favour of vaccination, upon the most profound deliberation, upon the most convincing and consistent evidence, and upon their own extensive experience, and also upon their correspondence with the highest practitioners in all the nations of Europe and America. Now, vaccination is the produce of England---it is indigenous in the county of Gloucester, from whose extensive and populous dairy farms the discovery and the practice have emanated. Other nations have adopted it from the communications of Jenner and Woodville, and they do not require, as we do, reasoning and persuasion, and further evidence to assure them of its benefit.

But in this metropolis, where it has been practised for twenty years past, and where it has been

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(Continued in the Additional Supt.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

proved to have in its favour 999 chances to one, the tardiness among the poor to adopt it has at last been induced to give way to the visible success and good effect of that security which arises from its creating in the human frame an insusceptibility to small-pox; this is proved beyond question by the facts on record at the Small-pox Hospital, where no patients have applied for admission to inoculation during the last year; but on the other hand, 2802 brought their children for vaccination, and they are now proceeding at not less than 230 every month.

Such is the state of vaccination in the metropolis. It is not probable that every human effort should be entirely perfect, and always successful; but these cases are too few to found a judgment against it, or to lead any one to think, or to presumptuously advance, that vaccination has not proved itself to be one of the many blessings which have been vouchsafed by Providence to this nation since the commencement of the present century.

Election of a Recorder.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor held a special Court of Alderman, at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Recorder in the room of the late Sir John Silvester, Baronet, when Newman Knowlys, Esq., Common Serjeant, was unanimously elected, and being sent for, he attended and took the usual oath. The Lord Mayor declared the vacancy of Steward of Southwark, in the room of Sir John Silvester, and the next Court was appointed to fill up the same.—Mr. Denman is the popular candidate for the office of Common Serjeant. He is opposed by Mr. Bolland.

APRIL 22, 1822.

MISCELLANY.

YOUNG WATSON.—Extract of a letter received at Glasgow from Baltimore, dated Feb 22.—"You may remember my telling you I had seen Watson, the Spa fields leader, at Nashville, Tennessee. The subsequent history of this unfortunate young man shall fill my sheet, as I have no private business worth communicating. In the fall of 1820, Watson married Miss Mary Poyzer, most amiable girl, eldest daughter of an English gentleman of that name. Mr. P. aided Watson in his escape, paid his passage, and accompanied him to the United States, whither he was then going to take possession of a large property left him by a brother at Nashville. Watson accompanied the family of Poyzer to Nashville, and got a situation in a druggist's store. Mr. P. discovering in Watson a partiality for his daughter, and this not being agreeable to him, had discharged him from his house at the time I was in that country; but the affections of the daughter had been engaged, and she eloped with Watson, and was married to him. The father would not permit either to enter his house. The seeds of dissipation were too deeply rooted in Watson to permit him to remain steady; he became an habitual drunkard, ill treated his wife and turned her out of doors. The father, moved with compassion at the helpless situation of his daughter, took her home again. In order to procure the means of dissipation, Watson had recourse to stealing, store and house breaking, &c. At last he was detected, and in December last stood his trial at the Criminal Court in Nashville. He was indicted on two charges:—1st, store- breaking and robbery—2d, robbing the rev. M. Hume's dwelling of sundry articles of clothing &c. When the judge inquired if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Watson rose and made such a powerful appeal to the feelings, as filled the whole Court with tears; even the lawyers wept aloud. Separate sentences were pronounced on each offence; for the first offence, to be hanged till dead, dead, on the 8th of Feb; for the second, to be branded and cropt. (If the first sentence put in execution, the criminal will be tolerably independent of the second.) Mr.—, who was present on the trial, tells me application has since been made to the Governer for a reprieve, but it was not granted. The Nashville papers subsequent to the 8th have not yet arrived here; no doubt they will contain an account of the execution."—(*Glasgaw Herald.*

*** The father of Watson has addresed a letter to the editor of a daily print, expressive of his doubts of the truth of the above statement, and stating that his two youngers sons, one aged 16, the other 14, were upon the point of going out to join their brother. Amongst his grounds for doubt, he says that his son did not marry Miss Poyzer, and that another man had taken his name and personated him in America! He adds, that "if he (young Watson) has fallen a victim in an evil moment to a morbid state of mind, he ceased to exert those reasoning faculties once so capable of reflecting deeply upon vice and virtue;" and that he (the father) can solace his wounded soul in contempating the correct examples set to young Watson by his parents.

LORD BYRON.—The following particulars on the subject of the late increase of fortune to which Lord and Lady Byron have succeeded by the death of Lady Noel, we are assured, are correct:—"The late Lord Wentworth left, by will, a life-interest in his Leicestershire estate (about 6,000*l*. per annum) to his sister Lady Noel, on whose death it was to descend to Lady Byron, for her life only, and consequently to Lord Byron, in right of his wife, during her Ladyship's life. At the period of the separation between Lord and Lady Byron, it was agreed to by his Lordship, that should he, by Lady Byron's surviving Lady Noel, ever come into possession of the rental of the estate, a friend should be named by Lady Byron, to meet a friend on the part of his Lordship, and that their decision should fix what portion of the rental should be appropriated to her Ladyship's sole use. Lord Dacre, on the part of Lady Byron, met Sir F. Burdett, on the part of Lord Byron, and they have decided that one moiety of the net annual produce of the estate shall be appropriated to her Ladyship."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

LIBEL.—THE "JOHN BULL" NEWSPAPER.

WAITHMAN *v.* SHACKELL, ARROWSMITH, & WEAVER.

This was an action brought by Mr. Alderman Waithman against the defendants, who are the proprietors of the John Bull Sunday newspaper, to recover a compensation for injury sustained by the publication of a malicious libel in their Paper, imputing to plaintiff the receiving of stolen goods, and also his having committed wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Campbell opened the pleadings, and Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the Jury.

The libel in question appeared in the paper of September last year, and imputed to the plaintiff the having purchased some shawls, in the year 1808, that had been fraudulently obtained from a Mr. Cooper, in Bond-street, at a price far below their value; and that in his return of the amount of profits under the Income Tax Act, Mr. W. had made a false return, and afterwards swore to such falsehood.

Witnesses were called to prove the proprietorship of the defendants, and the publication of the libel.

The libel was then read by the clerk, and also an affidavit of the defendant Weaver, stating the weekly sale of the paper in July, 1821; this being the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendants; after which,

The Chief Justice briefly addressed the Jury upon the most prominent parts of the case, and they retired to consider their verdict. When they returned they pronounced the defendants guilty, and awarded 500*l*. damages to the plaintiff. The Jury were out about half an hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 25TH.

AMENDMENT OF THE MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. Phillimore rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the marriage act, and made various observations on the subject, which he had more than once before brought under the consideration of Parliament. His first amendment was, that in all cases where consent was required by the existing law, it should be competent to the parents and guardians of the several parties to impeach the marriage during the minority of those parties. In cases of residence of the parties out of the kingdom, a suit might be instituted by the parents or guardians, on affidavit that the parties were informed of its institution. This amendment was also retrospective: all marriages without previous consent should be deemed valid, unless impugned within six months after the passing of the act. With regard to marriages by bans, where they had been solemnized in parishes where the parties had not resided for the last fortnight, they might according to a further amendment, be set aside by suit of the parents and guardians.—Leave given to bring in a bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS *July* 17.

BILLS TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATIVE TO CERTAIN CASES OF FELONY AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Mr. H. G. Bennet rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws against accessories before the fact in certain cases of felony such as murder, arson, and others, the individuals who were, perhaps, the instigators of the crime, but did not participate in its commission, could receive no other punishment than twelve months imprisonment. He would mention an instance in the house, which he thought placed the impolicy of the law in this respect a strong point of view. A jeweller in Arundel street, in the Strand, was some time since robbed of property to the amount of 2,000*l*. It appeared that the robbery had been planned by a boy in the employment of the jeweller, and there were strong grounds for beleiving that he had even assisted in the fact; but because there was no direct proof of that, the judges were obliged to let him escape with the slght punishment which the law, as it at present stood provided for this offence. The object of the bill which he proposed to introduce, was to invest the judges with power to inflict a heavier punishment upon persons who were proved to have been accessores before the fact, in certain cases of felonies, than the laws at present permitted.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Bennet then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law respecting the crime of manslaughter. He observed that 12 months' imprisonment, which was the punishment usually inflicted at the Quarter Sessions, upon persons convicted of petty larcenies, was all to which the Judges at present could sentence a person found guilty of manslaughter, however cruel might have been the circumstances attending the commission of the latter crime. He was of opinion that the Judges should be empowered to award the punishment of 14 years, transportation in aggravated cases of manslaughter; and the object of his bill was to give them that power. The hon. gent. referred to the case of the man who was thrown from a window in Charles-street, Drury lane, and died in consequence of the injuries he received, after living several weeks in great agony. It was much to be regretted that the parties concerned in that transaction, who were found guilty of manslaughter, could receive no greater punishment than 12 months' imprisonment.

Mr. C. Wynn was of opinion that no part of the law required more amendment than that which related to manslaughter. Under the head of manslaughter, cases most widely differing in the degrees of criminality were comprehended. A mere accidental blow in a scuffle, if it occasioned death, was considered manslaughter; and the deliberate killing of an officer in the execution of a warrant, if the instrument was in any degree informal, was no greater crime. These two things were considered in the eye of the law as exactly the same offence, and the Judge had no power to inflict a greater punishment with respect to one than another.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

MARRIAGE OF UNITARIAN DISSENTERS

Several petitions were presented from Unitarian Dissenters, against certain parts of the provisions of the Marriage Act; upon which occasion

Mr. W. Smith brought forward his motion, relative to the grievances of which the petitioners complained. Their complaint, he said, was that by the regulations of the Act of the 26th George II. commonly called the Marriage Act, they were placed in a situation painful to themselves and different from that in which, previous to the passing of that Act, they had been accustomed and permitted to stand. It would scarcely be denied by any one that marriages was a civil ceremony. It was so considered, not only by the common laws but by the canon law; and from the period of the year 1753, up to the passing of the Act now complained of marriages solemnized by the Dissenters in their own places of worship had been held good and valid. The Act of the 26th Geo. II., however, enacting that every marriage, to be held legal, must be solemnized in the church, by the ministers of the church, and according to the ritual of the church, completely deprived the Dissenters of their before enjoyed privileges. He (Mr. Wm. Smith) was one of the class of persons now praying to be relieved from the pressure of that Act, and it was important to those persons as a class, that, coming before Parliament, they should stand *rectus in curia.* The Marriage Act had for its object the prevention of clandestine marriages. With that object he wished not to interfere, and he would therefore only propose the alteration of the religious part The ritual of the Church of England was derived from the Romish church. Now to make that ritual a necessary part of the marriage where religious objections existed to it, was a positive absurdity. He proposed leaving out the whole of that part of the ritual which stated opinions on which the petitioners dissented from the Church of England. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill altering certain points in the 26th Geo. II. commonly called the Marriage Act,

The Marquis of Londonderry wished not to be understood to pledge himself to the support of the measure.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

COMMITTEE TO SIMPLIFY THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

The only business of any interest this evening, was the following motion submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and agreed to—"That a Select Committee be appointed to consider of the best mode of simplifying the account annually laid before the Houses of Lords and Commons, relative to the public income and expenditure, the national debt, and the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom."—The object proposed to be attained by this Committee is not alone a change in the mode of stating receipts and disbursements, for the purpose of rendering the accounts laid annually before Parliament more easily intelligible; but we collect from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's answer to a question from Mr. Grenfell, that the Committee will have to inquire into the expediency of reducing the nominal sinking fund of 17 millions, to the actual one of four or five millions, or whatever it amount, to inreality. Accounts have been ordered by the House of Commons with reference to the investigation of this most important subject. These accounts have been printed, and from them we collect that the total capital of stock redeemed, as it stood in the names of the Commissioners for the liquidation of the national debt, on the 5th January 1822, is 403,970,095. To this is added the capital contracted for by the sinking fund loan of 1821, amounting to 16,296,875*l*. making a total of 420,266,970*l* This capital includes 5,206,633*l*. redeemed on account of outstanding Exchequer bills, but does not include the sum of 180,296*l* Irish 5 percent. redeemed in England.] Adjourned.

VARIETIES.

MR. EDITOR,

I send you for insertion in your valuable paper some Selections, with a few transpositions, and Conundrums for the amusement of your fair readers; should you think them worthy of inserting in your paper—we may favor you with a few more.

Yours
QUIZ.

MAKING THE MOST OF A GOOD THING.

When the baggage of Lady Hamilton was landed at Palermo, Lord Nelson's coxswain was very active in conveying it to the Ambassador's Hotel. Lady Hamilton said "Now my friend, what will you have to drink?"—"Why, please your Honour," said the coxswain, "I am not thirsty". "But," said her ladyship, "Nelson's steersman must drink with me; so what will you take, a Dram, a Glass of Grog, or a Glass of Punch?"—"Why," said Jack, "As I am to drink with your Ladyship's honour, it would not be good manners, to be backward; so I'll take the dram now, and will be drinking the Glass of Grog while your Ladyship is mixing the tumbler of Punch for me."

PLEASE TO RING THE BELL."

I'll tell you a story that's not in Tom Moore
Young love likes to knock at a pretty Girl's door
So he call'd upon Lucy 'twas just ten o'clock
Like a spruce sing Malen, with a smart double knock

Now a hand-Maid whatever her fingers be at,
Will run like a Puss when she hears a Rat-tat
So Lucy ran up and in two seconds more
Had questioned the Stranger, and answered the door

The Meeting was bliss; but the parting was woe;
For the moment will come when such comers must go;
So she kiss'd him, and whispered, poor innocent thing!—
"The next time you come, love, pray come with a Ring."

CONUNDRUMS.

What is the difference between a good Governess, and a bad one?

What noun is that most admired by the ambitious?

Why is a Doctor's prescription a good thing to feed pigs with?

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Why is opening a Letter like a very strange way of getting into a Room?

Why is the middle of precocity like an isthmus?

What net is the most certain to catch as handsome wife?

Why is a chronologist like Palm tree?

Why is education like a Tailor?

VARIETIES.

A certain Noble Duke, in a Northern County, lately obtained the place of an Exciseman for the Son of a Boroughreeve. The latter took his Son to the Duke, to thank him, and previously cautioned the youth not to say "Sir" to the Nobleman, but, "Your Grace." On being ushered into the Duke's presence, the anxious father whispered his son "mind say your Grace", upon which the booby blundered out "for what we are going to receive the Lord make us thankful"

RECIPE FOR A MODERN DUEL.

Two fools, with each an empty head,
Or like their pistols, load with lead;
Two minor fools, to measure distance;
A Surgeon, to afford assistance:
A paragraph to catch the fair,
And tell the world how brave they are!

QUIZ.

Transpositions.

Ten tea pots
All great Sin
Moon Starers
Sly ware
Comical Trade
See John in Gaol
Rare mad frolic
I am an unreal plant
Golden land
Nine thumps
Ten mad men
A nice cold pye
No more Stars
Nay I repent it
To love ruin
No one truth Harry
I'l be at Mob. W. C.
Guess a fearful Ruin
Great helps

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT WEST

A loin of Mutton was on the table, and the Gentleman opposite to it, took the Carver in hand "Shall I cut it *Saddlewise?* quoth he You had better cut it *bridlewise* (quoth the President) for then we shall all stand a better "chance to get a *Bit in our Mouths!*

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

In the shop window of a house in which a professor of Music also resides, there is a notification as follows "*Ears bored here.*"

When Lord Norbury was told the other day, that Lord Bective (eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort) had married Mrs. Dalton, the daughter of Stevenson, the musical composer of Dublin—"Faith," says his Lordship, "then she has made a better Catch than her father ever did."

Agreeable Reading.—Mr. Hogg, in his Life, tells us this anecdote of a man of Eskdalemuir. He had borrowed Bailey's Dictionary from his neighbour, and on returning it, the leader asked him what he thought of it. "I dinna ken, man," replied he, "I have read it all through, but canna say that I understand it; it is the most confused book that ever I saw in my life."

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the Cape Town Gazette of 27th April

A Mermaid, 3 feet in length, may be seen at C. M. Villet's Lange Street.

Admission, 1 Rdr.; Children, 4 Sks. each. It is requested, that small Change be brought

" *C—d—s Prior Surdy Aay ust. 27th till Sept.* 10 *that I shall go at Lady E. F.—*

"MY DEAR E.—I am shameful to have not had the pleasure to entertain you since you have with distain abandon London, but the Respect to which I am indebted for your eldest Sister, had oblige me to think of their Ladyship before you i hope that you have a better weather during your excursions on the Lacs than that we have here, for almost every Day the tunder is rolling upon our heads with noise that should faint you, being as coward as a turkey, but what is more tiresome is the lamentations of People which seeing the rains fall all the Days, predict us with Famine, plage, and civil wars, by scarcity of Bread, but it is a great error for the harvest look very well: Be not surpriz'd i write so perfectly well in English, but since i em here, i speak and here speaking all the day English, and during the night if some rates or mouses trouble me i tell them *Golon*, and they obey understanding perfectly my English, Sir G.—e is seeing with a Rheumatism, Lady H—e O—e who have the pretension to be a very good Physitian mt who is very ignorant, after that he have yesterday well breakfast, has given him a Physic, and after he have dined, she give him another, and she desire that he take walk an clair de la Lune, and place of to be near good fire, no, a dog, or a cat would be more prudent. Before yesterday the Brother having set and drank too much & being tormented with a strong indigestion, my Lady gave him 8 Grains of James's Powder, the unhappy Brother was near to die, & one was obliged to send to a Physitian at Shelford who arriving found him so well that he judged it best to wait if nature would save him or not; but happily being a strong nature he was restored—Lady G—e the best of women is the worst of Physitian, she had killed some years ago a superb Ox with James's Powder, and on another occasion having received 24 Turkeys very fatigued to have walked to foot a too long journey, she contrive to refresh them to give them some Huile de Castor but 12 of that number died, and the rest did look melancholy, so long as they did live; i have receive at this moment a letter from Lady S—n, i put my thanks at her Feet as the post go at two o'clock i have not time to write to her Ladyship, but I will comply as on with the liberty she gave me. Be sure that I have not forgot Lady S—in my prayers though not so good as I could wish indeed.—I believe the faithful friendship that I feel for you my dear Sister in Law, since that you were so much high than my finger. Write me often and my old Wife. Believe me that I love a friendly letter more than a purse of guineas.

"YOURS, CONTE DE C—L—Z—."

The ancient family of the celebrated reformer John Wycliffe became extinct a few days ago by the death of Thomas Wycliffe, Esq., whose ancestors have been settled at Richmond, in Yorkshire, ever since the reign of Edward I.

OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.

BY WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

This clever *jeu d'esprit* is taken from the Second Series of an American publication, called. "SALMAGUNDI." We believe our own copy is almost the only one in this country: and we shall occasionally enliven our columns with extracts of a similarity amusing description. The length of this article is rather objectionable, but we could not cut any part away without mangling the whole.

If the end of tragedy be to make us laugh, then this is a tragedy of the first order. It is written by a stable boy, or rather a link boy, whom every body recollects about the theatre where he is accustomed to hold horses during the performances. Having by this connexion with the stage, acquired a considerable insight into the tricks and traps by which it is customary to win the good natured audience into an endurance of the vilest trash, he probably conceived himself qualified for a distinguished votary of the tragic muse. He is reckoned quite a prodigy. But for our part we hate prodigies: we are quite sick of genius growing up in pig styes, coblers' stalls, and sheep pens. If a work is not a good one, we care not whether it was written in a palace or a hovel; and are inclined to believe that people who admire it on account of the deficiencies of the author, are little better than blockheads.

"*Portents and prodigies are grown so frequent, that they have lost their name.*" People however still continue to wonder at them, while the real wonder is, not that those stall fed and stall bred prodigies arise, but that people still continue to wonder at them. For our part, we repeat, we are quite tired of these prodigies: of what consequence is it to us, if a man writes nonsense, that he has never had an opportunity of learning to write better? If we want a shoe made, we don't go to a poet; or if we do, we don't make him out to be a wonder, because he has cobbled us a pair of something in the shape of shoes. Why then should we go to a cobbler, a stable boy, or a swineherd, for our poetry? Every one to their trade, is an excellent maxim, and we would advise Mr. William Shakspeare, to limit his ambition to holding the reins of mere earthly steeds rather than aspire to manage the fiery footed Pegasus. But it is time for us to introduce this curious performance to the reader. It has one merit at least, and that is originality. We will venture to affirm there is nothing like it either in nature, or any of its abominable imitations called stage plays, from the days of the first theatrical cart, down to the present time. Nothing can equal the plot, but the dialogue; and had not the dialogue a parallel in the plot, it would be impossible to find a resemblance to either, in all the story books extant.

It seems, a Moor, that is, a blackamoor, who had distinguished himself in the service of the Venetian state, being admitted into familiarity by a Senator, gained the affections of his daughter, in no other way than by telling her long stories about the wars in which he had been engaged. They elope together at night, and the play opens with the bawlings of one of Desdemona's—for that is the lady's name—cast off suitors, a silly fellow of the name of Roderigo, who appears in the street in company with a precious villain, called Iago. Roderigo wakes Signior Brabantio, the father of the runaway lady, by crying out "thieves, thieves," most lustily; and Iago, in reply to the Senator's inquiry, as to what is the matter, thus elegantly lets him into the secret:—

"Your heart is burst, you have lost half your soul,
Even now, very now, an old black ram
Is tupping your white ewe."

Brabantio, as may be supposed, not being like our author, bred in the stable, is still in the dark as to the cause of this uproar, and renewes his inquirise. Iago answers again in the genuine language of the author's profession—

"Zounds, Sir, you are one of those that will not serve God, if the devil bid you. Because we come to do you service, you think we are ruffians: you'ld have your daughter covered by a barbary horse, you'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and gennets for germans.

Was there ever such impiety, indecency, nonsense, and alliteration combined in so small a compass before? Our author's breeding seems equal to his piety, and to say the truth, both seem to be excelled by his knowledge of horses. We think, in sober sadness, that he is much better qualified in horse farriery, than in tragedy writing, and again recommend him to the stable for a live ihood. Little as we think of the present taste of the town, we are apt to believe that it will not easily be brought down to the deal level of such indecent and impious ribaldry.

Brabantio still remains at a loss to comprehend this elegant allegory; and at last, Iago tells him in plain English, his daughter has run away with the Moor, and makes use of a phrase, expressive of further illustration, we will not insult our readers by quoting. The potent Signior, as might be expected, will not believe this, and we also confess ourselves incompetent to the reception of so monstrous an outrage upon nature and probability. It is utterly impossible to believe that this delicate female,—the daughter of one of the most distinguished Senators of the potent republic of Venice—brought up with all the cares due to her rank, and imbued with all the purest principles of virtue,—should so far forget herself as to fall in love, and elope with a blackamoor. And what for? Why, forsooth, because he stole all the absurdities out of old story books, made himself the hero, and appropriated all the adventures—he says,

"Of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks and hills whose heads touch Heaven,
It was my hint to speak, such was the process;
And of the cannibals that each other eat,
The anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders, &c. &c."
"All this to hear would Desdemona seriously incline;
She swore in faith 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange,
'Twas pitiful, 'twas wond'rous pitiful," &c. &c.

Finally, to cut off a long story which the blackamoor tells to the Senators,

"She lov'd him for the dangers he had past,"

and there upon ran away with this intolerable liar, who told of things which no true philosopher believes ever had an existence, except in the story books with which our author seems so marvellously well acquainted. Setting aside, however, these pleasant rogues, who carried their heads under their arms, we presume after the manner of a chapeau de bras, what shall we say to "vast antres" and "idle deserts?" We have looked into all the dictionaries for antres, without being able to find it, and will thank our learned author to tell us where he got this treasure of a word. "Idle deserts," is neither characteristic nor descriptive, and conveys no idea of a desert. It is pretty plain that it was put in at random, to fill up the measure of the verse, if any such thing may be supposed within the comprehension of a stable boy. Truly the pretty Venetian must have had a fine taste, to be caught with such delightful adventures, related with such appropriate language and imagery. In truth the whole piece is vitiated by this manifest improbability. It is utterly impossible for any body, but the readers of those same story books, from which our author has borrowed his plot and characters, to conceive that a white woman of high rank, could fall in love with a blackamoor.

The blackamoor, being acquitted before the senate, where he is brought to answer the charge of using magic, in gaining the love of Desdemona, embarks for Cyprus, against the Turks. A "segregation" as our author calls it, "of the Turkish fleet" takes place, however, and a great storm happens which is thus described in the genuine language of bombast:—

"Do but stand upon the foaming shore,—
The chiding billow seems to pelt the clouds;
The wind-shock'd surge, with high and monstrous main
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fixed pole," &c.

This idea of casting water on the red hot bear, and putting out the stars, is truly original and deserving of reprobation. It is of the highest species of the genuine bombast, and therefore we have little doubt but the author, if he should chance to reach posterity, will be quoted as the great master of this species of writing.

The blackamoor and his wife escape this inimitable tempest, and meet in Cyprus, where a delectable love scene takes place; any audience that can listen to it with patience, must be more than mortal. The blackamoor kisses her most uxoriously, in the presence of all his suite, as well as of our old friend Iago, who has a great grudge against Othello, because he made him a monster, and would not make him his lieutenant. Iago follows him to Cyprus, to make mischief, by exciting his jealousy against one Michael Cassio, "a marvellous proper man," and marvellously hated by Iago, because he got the aforesaid lieutenancy.

An opportunity occurs, or is rather brought about by Iago, to gratify both objects. He and Michael Cassio are appointed to the watch, where the latter, like a trusty lieutenant, gets drunk, kicks up a brawl, and with the assitance of Iago kills Roderigo, who had come to Cyprus to do the blackamoor a good turn, and supply Iago with money. In the midst of the brawl, the blackamoor, who had been waked by an alarm bell, enters with an enormous toledo, and threatens mortal vengeance upon those who refuse to put up their swords. Cassio is called upon to explain, but, being a little fuddled, makes but a poor business of it, and in the conclusion Cassio is disgraced and Iago appointed lieutenant.

So far so good—but Iago is not yet satisfied. He invites Desdemona to intercede for Cassio's pardon, and in the mean time, his wife steals a certain handkerchief, the first gift of the blackamoor to Desdemona and possessed it seems of certain magical qualities that are thus humorously set forth.

"A Sybil that had numbered in the world
The sun to make two hundred compasses
In her prophetic fury sew'd the work;
The worms were hallowed that did breed the silk;
And it was died in mummy, which the skilful,
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts."

What a delicate present to a lady! This wonderful handkerchief, Iago drops in Cassio's lodgings, who, not knowing the owner, very naturally picks it up and appropriates it to his own use.

Thus prepared, he begins to work on the jealous disposition of the Moor, by inuendoes about Cassio; by hints of the precious worth of a good name; and by emphatically bidding him beware of jealousy. The blackamoor begins to be a little uneasy hereupon, and at a subsequent interview collars Iago, curses him lustily and insists upon his being more explicit. Iago then tells of certain confessions of Michael Cassio in a dream, poor Cassio being addicted it seems to the dangerous practice of talking in his sleep. These were overheard by Iago, who was kept awake several nights by the tooth-ache. He also further enrages the poor blackamoor, by telling him, he that very morning, saw Cassio wipe his beard with the magical handkerchief aforesaid. The blackamoor being now fully satisfied of his fate, threatens most unheard of vengeance, and upon Desdemona's entrance, begins to roar for the "handkerchief"—"the handkerchief"—"the handkerchief," as if his nose was bleeding. Poor Desdemona, not being able to produce it is treated most discourteously, and makes her exit in great tribulation.

All this is laughable enough but now comes the tragic part of the story. The blackamoor, being convinced of his dishonour, orders Iago to see Cassio forthwith despatched, and smothers poor Desdemona, not in onions, but with a pillow. Just at this period the treachery of Iago is discovered, and the blackamoor finding how egregiously he has been duped, mistakes himself for "a circumcised dog, and kills himself in consequence of this genuine Irish blunder.

Such is the rapid outline of this monstrous production. We have no room to remark, on the enormous violations of the unities of time & place with which it every where abounds. It opens at Venice, & closes at Cyprus; and the spectator is expected to believe, in opposition to his own senses, that he hast been transported from one place to the other without knowing any thing about it! Neither will our limits permit us to extract a number of passages, most distinguished either for their vulgar familiarty, or their inflated absurdity. The reader we hope will take our word, when we assure him, that for plot, character, and poetry, the tragedy of Othello is without a parallel in the monstrous production of the modern muse.

Before we conclude, we will take leave to give a few parting words of advice to Mr. William Shakspere—or Shakespeare, as he writes it indifferently, spelling not having formed a part of his education. We are at all times willing to foster the attempts of unfriended genius, when we perceive the least indications in the productions of such persons. But it would be a mistaken kindness towards this young man to encourage him to further. We will venture to predict that if he writes till doomsday he will never write a good tragedy. We have been told he is a native of Stratford upon Avon, whither we would recommend him to make the best possible way. There are doubtless many people who want a smart lad to take care of their horses; and though he will never make a great play writer, he may possibly in time become a tolerable composer of ballads for wakes and fairs.

THE SEASON.—As a knot of beaux were standing on the Steyne at Brighton, the King drove by in an open carriage; one of them remarked that he was very lightly attired for the time of years. Lord G. replied, "that it was only another proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season, which had enabled his Majesty to throw of his "*Upper Benjamin.*" (Bloomfield.)

Bobb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the General, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story; and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it.—"Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story."—*Lord Oxford's Memoirs.*

Baron Gerrow, in in his address to the Grand Jury at the late Worcester Assizes, alluding to the case of a young woman charged with the murder of her illegitimate child, said—"It was a matter of exultation to him that the *conundrum* which had formerly been resorted to in such cases, to ascertain the fact whether the child was born alive (he alluded to the placing of the lungs in water, and, if they floated, it being held as a proof that the child was born alive), was by the advance of science exploded; nothing could be more fallacious than such a test, and it was matter of much satisfaction to him, that it was now universally abandoned."

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY;

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING

THURSDAY JULY 25, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 1450 Prize of 50,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 1835 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos 2028 4416 1564 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 18 398 238 442 759 902 1162 2008 2009 2373 2497 3022 3037 3537 4118 4198 4214 4575 4609 4643 4982 5455 5905 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1822.

PRIZES

No. 4739 Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 473 and 1280 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 921 1828 2170 3807 and 5824 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 229 871 998 1308 1323 1358 1489 1889 1895 1906 2049 2107 2153 2701 3505 3252 3679 3978 4755 5011 5276 and 5394 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.